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THE

CANADA DIGEST,

I. O. G. T.

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BY THOMAS LAWLESS.

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THIRD EDITION, REVISED AND IMPROVED.

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HAMILTON, ONT.:
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ENTERED according to the Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-five, by THOMAS LAWLESS, in the office of the Minister of Agriculture.

PREFACE.

In this edition of the Digest the effort has been made to exclude all decisions but those having force in Canada. Many of the decisions of the R. W. G. L., are based upon the Uniform Constitutions which have not been adopted by the Grand Lodge of Canada, hence such decisions do not apply in its jurisdiction But all decisions of general principles that do apply, and all Canadian decisions in force have been carefully collected, classified and harmonised. No decision is given that is not authorative, so that it cannot be said "the Canada Digest is a guide but not an authority."

The Constitution of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge is substituted for those of the Grand and Subordinate Lodges of Canada, inasmuch as a knowledge of it is essential to correct constitutional working, and it is not now generally within the reach of the membership.

The History has been corrected and brought down to date, and the other parts of the work have been so improved as to keep pace with the growing wants of the jurisdiction.

The decisions in this work are from four sources:— the R. W. Grand Lodge, the several R. W. Grand Templars, the Grand Lodge of Canada and its G. W. Chief Templars. The first is indicated by the affix R. W. G. L. followed by the number of the session, the second by the name of the R. W. G. T., the third by G. L. C. and the fourth by the name of the G. W. C. T.

THOMAS LAWLESS.

HAMILTON, February 1875.

PART I.

CONSTITUTION

OF

RIGHT WORTHY GRAND LODGE.

PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS, at the Annual Session of the Grand Lodge of North America, held at Ithaca, in December, 1853 it was deemed advisable that upon the institution of five or more Grand Lodges of the I. O. of G. T., measures should be taken to organize a National Lodge, and at the session of said Grand Lodge held at Corning, in December, 1854, the proper number of Grand Lodges having been instituted, provisions were made for the organization of a supreme head of the Order; and believing that the cause of temperance and the interest of this Order will be advanced by organizing such an institution as shall unite under one general head the various organizations of this Order: We, the Representatives, in Convention assembled, do ordain and make the following form of Constitution, By-Laws and Rules of Order, for the government of this Grand Lodge:

ARTICLE I.

SEC. 1. This Lodge shall be known by the name, style and title of the R. W. GRAND LODGE OF THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

SEC. 2. It is the source of the true and legitimate Order of Good Templars in North America, and possesses such powers and jurisdiction over the whole Order as are provided in the Constitution and in the Ritual of the same. Its authority extends also to such Lodges

as may be organized under its Charter in foreign countries.

SEC. 3. By virtue of Charters granted by it, all State, District, and Territorial Grand Lodges exist, and with it rests the power, by a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast, to deprive such State, District, or Territorial and Provincial Grand bodies of their Charters, and annul their authority; *Provided*, that such deprivation or annulment shall only be made for violation of the laws of this R. W. Grand Lodge. No more than one Grand Lodge shall be chartered in any State, District, or Territory; *Provided*, that after the assent obtained, or upon the petition of any Grand Lodge, charters for one or more Grand Lodges may be granted when difference of language is found to be an insuperable barrier to the transaction of business. All Grand bodies working under charters granted by this Grand Lodge are supreme for all local legislation and appellate jurisdiction within their respective limits, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. With the consent of the Grand Lodge of a State, District or Territory, an appeal may be had by any Subordinate Lodge to this R. W. Grand Lodge, such consent, however, not being necessary where an expelled Lodge, after having surrendered up to its Grand Lodge all its effects, appeals from the decision thereof. But in all cases the decision of the State, District, Territorial, Provincial or Country Grand Lodges shall be final and conclusive, until reversed by this Grand Lodge on a direct appeal thereof.

SEC. 5. To this Grand Lodge belongs the power to regulate and control the unwritten work of the Order, and to fix and determine the customs and usages in regard to all things which appertain thereto; and to it alone belongs the power to provide and establish suitable lectures and other written work therefor. But the unwritten work of the Order shall in nowise be altered, or amended except with the concurrence of four-fifths of the members present of this Grand Lodge at its annual session.

SEC. 6. To this Grand Lodge is reserved the power to establish the Independent Order of Good Templars in such countries, domestic or foreign, wherein the same has not been established.

SEC. 7. To this Grand Lodge belongs the immediate jurisdiction over all Subordinate Lodges in such countries, domestic or foreign, as are without Grand Lodges.

SEC. 8. To it belongs the power to enact all laws of general application to the Order.

SEC. 9. All power and authority in the Order not reserved to this Grand Lodge by this Constitution, are truly vested in the various State, District and Territorial Grand Lodges.

ARTICLE II.

This Grand Lodge shall be composed of its Officers and Representatives, and Past officers and Representatives, from the several State, District, Territorial, Provincial and Country Grand Lodges, working under legal and unreclaimed charters granted by the Grand Lodge.

ARTICLE III.

SEC. 1. The elective Officers of this Grand Lodge shall be R. W. Grand Templar, R. W. Grand Counsellor, R. W. Grand Vice Templar, R. W. Grand Secretary, R. W. Grand Treasurer, who shall be elected by ballot by a majority of all the votes cast annually at the stated session of this Lodge, and shall be installed into their respective offices immediately after their election.

SEC. 2. The appointed officers of the Grand Lodge shall be, R. W. G. Chaplain, R. W. G. Marshal, R. W. G. D. Marshal, R. W. G. I. Guard, R. W. G. O. Guard, who shall be nominated by the R. W. G. T., and if approved of by the Grand Lodge, shall be installed into their respective offices immediately after the installation of the elective officers.

SEC. 3. Should any of the elective officers fail to appear to be installed at the time provided, the particular office or offices shall be declared vacant, and the Grand Lodge shall, in the event, proceed to a new election to

fill such vacancy or vacancies, and the officer or officers so elected shall be accordingly installed.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the officers, both elective and appointed, to attend each meeting of the Grand Lodge, and perform such duties as are enjoined by the laws and regulations of the Order, and such as may be required by the presiding officer, and shall receive such compensation as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 5. All members shall be eligible to office and vote on all questions, except the election of officers, and when the yeas and nays are called, and shall be permitted to take part in the proceedings and debates of this Grand Lodge.

ARTICLE IV.

SEC. 1. The R. W. G. T. shall preside at all meetings of the Grand Lodge, preserve order and enforce the laws thereof. He shall have the casting vote whenever the Lodge shall be equally divided, other than upon a ballot for officers, but shall not vote on any other occasion. He shall appoint all committees not required to be raised by ballot, and all District Deputy Grand Templars for States, Districts, Territories or Countries where there are no Grand Lodges.

During the recess of this Grand Lodge, he shall have a general superintendence of the interests of the Order. He may hear and decide such appeals as may be submitted to him by the several State Grand Lodges, or by Subordinate Lodges under the immediate jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge. He may hear and decide such questions other than questions arising out of the Constitution of the several State, District, Territorial Provincial or Country Grand Lodges, or the Grand Worthy Chief Templars thereof, or by the Grand Representatives, or by the Subordinate Lodges under the immediate jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge. And his decision in all appeals and questions so submitted to him shall be binding on the Lodges or persons submitting the same, until reversed by this Grand Lodge. He is empowered to receive petitions and grant charters

for the opening of Grand or Subordinate Lodges, and all charters so granted by him shall be of force until recalled by this grand Lodge. At every annual session of this Grand Lodge he shall make a report in writing of all his acts and doings, including all his official decisions during the recess in relation to the official business transacted by him.

SEC. 2. During his term of service he shall not hold any office in any State, District, Territorial, Provincial or Country Grand or Subordinate Lodge.

SEC. 3. In case of the removal of the R. W. G. T. from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the R. W. G. Counsellor for the unexpired term, and in case of the death, removal, resignation or inability of both R. W. G. T. and R. W. G. C., the duties of the office shall devolve upon the R. W. V. T., and the Grand Lodge at the first session succeeding thereto shall proceed to elect and install a R. W. G. T. and R. W. G. C. for the unexpired term.

ARTICLE V.

The Right Worthy Grand Counsellor shall open and close the meetings of the Grand Lodge, support the R. W. G. T. by his counsel and assistance, and preside in his absence. In case of the removal, death or resignation of the R. W. G. T., the powers and the duties of said office shall devolve on the R. W. G. C. for the unexpired term, as provided in Sec. 3. Art. IV.

ARTICLE VI.

The R. W. V. T. shall assist the R. W. G. T. in conducting the business of the Grand Lodge, he shall have special charge of the door, and in the absence of the R. W. G. T. and R. W. G. C., he shall preside, and in case of a vacancy in both these offices, he shall perform the duties of R. W. G. T., as provided in Sec. 3. Art. IV.

ARTICLE VII.

The R. W. G. Secretary shall make a just and true record of all the proceedings in the Grand Lodge in a

book provided for that purpose, keep the journal of all secret sessions, and preserve and keep the evidence of the unwritten work of the Order, and such alterations as may from time to time be made therein, and all other records pertaining to the work of the Order, and the explanations and lectures relating thereto; summon the members to attend all special meetings; keep accounts between the Grand Lodge and the Grand and Subordinate Lodges under its jurisdiction; receive all moneys belonging to this Lodge, and pay the same to R. W. G. T. without delay, taking a receipt for the same; read all petitions, reports and communications; carry on, under the direction of the Grand Lodge or R. W. G. T., its correspondence, and transact such business of the Grand Lodge appertaining to his office, as may be required of him by the Grand Lodge. All communications transmitted or received by him officially shall be laid before the Grand Lodge. He shall receive for his service such compensation as the Grand Lodge shall, from time to time determine.

ARTICLE VIII.

SEC. 1. The Grand Treasurer shall keep the moneys and all the evidences of debt, choses in action, deeds, &c., of the Grand Lodge, and pay all orders drawn on him by the R. W. G. T, attested by the Grand Secretary, and under the seal of the Grand Lodge. He shall lay before the Grand Lodge, at its stated annual session, a full and correct statement of his accounts. Before his installation, he shall give a bond, with two sureties, to the Grand Lodge, in such sum as may from time to time be fixed, and shall receive such compensation as the Grand Lodge shall determine.

SEC. 2. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by the Grand Lodge.

ARTICLE IX.

SEC. 1. The Grand Chaplain shall perform such duties as appertain to his office, and as may from time to time be required by the Grand Lodge relative thereto.

SEC. 2. The Grand Marshal shall assist the R. W. G. T. in performing his duties in such a manner as he may from time to time be required, and perform all the duties generally appertaining to his office.

SEC. 3. The R W. G. D. Marshal shall perform such duties as appertain to his office,

SEC. 4. The R. W. G. Guards shall perform such duties as are required of them by the laws and usages of the Order.

ARTICLE X.

SEC. 1. The Grand Representatives shall be chosen by the several State, District, Territorial, Provincial and Country Grand Lodges, for the term of one year. And if vacancies occur by death, resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Grand Lodge or any State, District, Territory or Country, such vacancies shall be filled in the manner pointed out by the Constitution of such State, District or Territorial Grand Lodge.

SEC. 2. The basis of representation shall be as follows, viz: Every State, District, Territorial or Country Grand Lodge, having under its jurisdiction less than one thousand members, one representative; one thousand to five thousand members, two representatives; five thousand to ten thousand members, three representatives; ten thousand to twenty-five thousand members, four representatives; and one additional representative for every additional twenty-five thousand members. No State, District, Territorial or Country Grand Lodge shall have more than eight representatives.

SEC. 3. A Grand Representative must be a member of a Subordinate Lodge in good standing; he must have received the third degree, and be in possession of the Grand Lodge degree; he must reside in the State, District, Territory, Province or Country where the Grand Lodge he represents is located. No representative shall represent more than one Grand body at the same time.

SEC. 4. Grand Representatives shall be furnished by the Grand body they represent with such certificates as shall be required by law.

SEC. 5. In case of contested elections, this Grand Lodge shall determine to whom the contested seat belongs.

ARTICLE XI.

SEC. 1. This Grand Lodge shall have the power, a majority consenting thereto, to impeach and try any of its officers or members, and with the concurrence of two-thirds of the votes cast, to expel from officership or membership therein any officer or member so impeached and tried.

SEC. 2. During the trial of any impeachment, the officer or member under impeachment shall be debarred from the exercise of his office or the privilege of his membership, but may be heard in his own defence.

SEC. 3. Suspension or expulsion from the Subordinate Lodge of which an officer or member of this Grand Lodge is a member, shall *ipso facto* work a suspension from officership or membership in this Grand Lodge, and the vacancy thereby created shall be filled in the manner hereinafter described.

ARTICLE XII.

This Grand Lodge shall meet annually on the fourth Tuesday in May, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at such place as the Grand Lodge may from time to time determine. It may also meet on its own adjournment. It may also meet specially on the call of the R. W. G. T., of which he shall cause one month's notice to be given to the representatives of the several State, District, Territorial, Provincial or Country Grand Lodges, communicating to them the purpose for which the special meeting is called, and in no case shall any business be transacted at a special meeting, unless notice there of has been given, as above stated.

ARTICLE XIII.

SEC. 1. Representatives from a majority of the whole number of State, District, Territorial, Provincial and

Country Grand Lodges shall be necessary to form a quorum for the transaction of business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may receive and act upon the credentials of new members, except in contested elections.

SEC. 2. This Grand Lodge shall be the judge of the certificates, or returns and qualifications of its members.

SEC. 3. It may determine the rule of its proceedings, and from time to time adopt such rules of order as it may see fit.

SEC. 4. A journal of its proceedings shall be kept, and published annually, except such proceedings as shall be had in secret session.

SEC. 5. Voting for officers shall be by ballot, and should there be more than two candidates for the same office after the second ballot, the candidate on each subsequent balloting having the lowest number of votes shall be dropped until an election is made.

SEC. 6. All other voting shall be *viva voce* or by yeas and nays, as the Grand Lodge may require; the yeas and nays may be demanded by one-fifth of the members present, and shall be entererd upon the journal.

SEC. 7. All questions shall be decided by a majority vote, except in such cases as a specified majority is required.

ARTICLE XIV.

SEC. 1. The revenues of this Grand Lodge shall be as follows: Fees for Charters for Grand Lodges or Subordinate Lodges working under its immediate jurisdiction, viz: $15 for Grand Lodge Charters, and Rituals, $8 for Charters, Rituals and Cards for Subordinate Lodges, and $3 for Charters, Rituals and Cards for Degree Temples.

SEC. 2. Dues from State, District or Territorial Grand Lodges, $30 per annum for each vote they shall be entitled to in this Grand Lodge, *provided*, that Grand Lodges with a membership less than two thousand shall only be required to pay $30

SEC. 3. Dues from Subordinate Lodges, working under the immediate jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, five cents per capita, to be paid quarterly.

SEC. 4. Proceeds of the sales of books, cards, diplomas, odes, and certificates.

ARTICLE XV.

SEC. 1. To be an officer of this Grand Lodge, one nominated must have received the Grand Lodge degree, and be a member in good standing of a Subordinate Lodge.

SEC. 2. Candidates for the several elective offices may be nominated by the State, District, Territorial, Provincial or Country Grand Lodges or by the Grand Representatives.

SEC. 3. The nominations and elections of Grand officers shall take place on the same day, to wit: the second day of the annual sessions. The nominations for each office shall be immediately succeeded by the election for the same, and before the nominations and elections for the next office.

ARTICLE XVI.

SEC. 1. The members of this Order from each State, District, Territory, Province or Country, under jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, shall be entitled to admission into the Lodges of every other State, District, Territory, Province or Country, upon proving themselves according to the established work of the Order, and the production of a proper card.

SEC. 2. No citizen of one State, District, Territory, Province or Country wherein Lodges are established, shall be admitted to membership in a Lodge of another State, District, Territory or Province or Country, without the previous consent of the Grand Lodge of the State, District or Territory whereof such citizen is a resident.

SEC. 3. A member of the Order, suspended from a Lodge in any State, District, Territory, Province or Country, shall not be admitted to membership in a Lodge of another State, District, Territory, Province or Country, without the previously obtained consent of the Lodge from which he is suspended.

SEC. 4. All persons becoming members of this Order shall be required to subscribe to the following pledge, viz: That they will not make, buy, sell or use, as a beverage, any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider, and will discountenance the manufacture and sale thereof in all proper ways.

ARTICLE XVII.

The officers and members of this Grand Lodge, (except such officers as receive stated salaries), shall receive a compensation for the services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of this Grand Lodge.

ARTICLE XVIII.

By-Laws in conformity with this Constitution may be made, which shall not be altered or amended, unless such amendment shall be proposed at a stated annual session, and acted upon at the same session, but not on the day on which it is offered, and adopted by two-thirds of the votes given.

ARTICLE XIX.

This Constitution and the By-Laws which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the Order, and shall be binding upon the State, District, Territorial, Provincial and Country Grand Lodges under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge.

ARTICLE XX.

This Constitution shall not be altered or amended, except a proposition therefor be made in writing, signed by one or more Representative from three different Grand Lodges, and entered upon the journal, at a regular Annual Session. At the next regular Annual Session, after being so offered, such proposition shall be considered, and shall be subject to amendment, alteration or postponement by a majority vote of the Representatives present; and upon its final passage, if agreed to by two-thirds of the Representatives

present, on a call of the yeas and nays, such proposition or amendment thereof, shall become part of this Constitution.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE 1. Upon the petition of ten members of the Order, or seven respectable citizens of any town or place, praying for a charter to open a Subordinate Lodge in a State, District, Province, Country or Territory where there has not been established a Grand Lodge, this Lodge may grant the same. Each Subordinate Lodge receiving a Charter from the Grand Lodge, shall be opened by a member regularly deputized therefor by the R. W. G. T., who shall deliver to such Lodge the Charter and Charge Books, and shall, at the opening thereof, give the necessary instruction. Such Lodge shall be visited at least once a year by the R. W. G. T., or by a District Deputy G. T.

ART. 2. Subordinate Lodges working under the immediate jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, shall transmit to the Grand Secretary quarterly reports, containing the same information as is required from Grand Lodges by Art. 8, of these By-Laws. The report shall be accompanied by the dues in current money.

ART. 3. Ten or more Subordinate Lodges, located in any State, District, Province, Country or Territory, where a Grand Lodge has not been established, may petition this Grand Lodge in writing, praying for the charter of a Grand Lodge, which, if approved by a majority of the votes given, shall be granted, and such Grand Lodge shall be opened by the R. W. G. T., or by some qualified brother, who shall be specially deputized for that purpose.

ART. 4. All traveling or other expenses incurred in opening a Grand or Subordinate Lodge, shall be paid by such Lodge.

ART. 5. Applications for Grand or Subordinate Lodges shall be accompanied by the fee for the same, which shall be returned if the charter is not granted.

ART. 6. Each Grand Lodge shall have a Grand Seal; an impression thereof, in wax, or an electrotype thereof, shall be sent to the R. W. G. Secretary, and deposited in the archives of this Lodge.

ART. 7. The Constitution of each Grand, and By-Laws of each Subordinate Lodge, chartered by this Lodge, immediately on its adoption, shall be forwarded to this Lodge for approval.

ART. 8. Annual returns shall be made by each G. L. under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, in which they shall give the names of Grand officers; and 1st, number last report; 2d, number initiated; 3d, admitted by card; 4th, restored; 5th, retired on clearance cards; 6th, withdrawn from the Order; 7th, suspended; 8th, expelled; 9th, deaths; 10th, full degree members; 11th, in good standing. Said returns shall be made to R. W. G. Secretary, at least one month previous to the annnal meeting of this body, and shall be accompanied with the dues thereon, in money current at par in the place where the meeting of this body is to be held,

ART. 9. No person shall, at the same time, hold membership in more than one Grand or Subordinate Lodge, nor shall any Lodge initiate a person who has been elected a member of a sister Lodge, or confer the degrees on members of other Lodges, without the consent of such Lodges, given under its seal.

ART. 10. When a Grand Lodge shall be duly chartered in any State, District, Territory, Province or Country, all the Lodges in said District, State, Territory, Province or Country working under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, shall thereafter be declared subordinate to, and under the jurisdiction of, the Grand Lodge of the State, District, Territory, Province or Country in which they are located, and no Lodge situated in one State, District, Territory, Province or Country, can be made subordinate to the Grand Lodge of any other State, District, Territory, Province or Country.

ART. 11. No member can be allowed to visit a Lodge out of the State, District, Territory, Province or

Country where he resides, unless he presents a certificate or card under the signature of the officers and the seal of the Lodge of which he is a member, and signed on the margin in his own proper hand-writing, and prove himself in the T. P. W., and in the degree in which the Lodge is open. *Provided*, nevertheless, a member may always visit if introduced by a Grand Representative or other elective Grand officer, or vouched for by a member of the Lodge he proposes to visit.

ART. 12. At each annual session, the R. W. G. T. shall appoint in each State, District, Territory, Province and Country in which there is not a Grand Lodge, an officer to be styled D. D. G. W. T., whose duty it shall be to act as the special agent of this Grand Lodge in relation to the matters herein specified, viz:

1st. To act for the R. W. G. T., and by his direction perform whatever may have been ordered to be done by the Grand Lodge in the particular district for which he is approved.

2d. To act as the representative of this Grand Lodge, and perform all such matters relating to the Order in his district as the R. W. G. T. shall direct.

3d. To obey all special instructions of the R. W. G. T. in relation to anything that officer is required to do for the good of the Order.

4th. To act as the agent of the Grand Secretary, and obey the special instructions of that officer.

5th. To have general supervision over all Subordinates (in his district) which work under charters granted by this Grand Lodge.

6th. To make quarterly reports of his acts and doings to R. W. G. T. His decisions of law and order shall be binding upon Subordinates, until reversed by R. W. G. T. or this Grand Lodge.

7th. He shall in no case interfere as an officer of this Grand Lodge with State Grand Lodges.

8th. To qualify a brother for the appointment of D. D. G. T., he must be a contributing member of a Subordinate Lodge, and must have attained the rank of P. W. C. T., or be able to pass a satisfactory examination

in the work of the first, second and third degrees. His appointment shall be for one year, but may be revoked for cause at any time by the R. W. G. T.

9th. The Deputy instituting a new Lodge, shall appoint a suitable person as Deputy for said Lodge, and shall report his name to the R. W. G. S. with the institution returns.

ART. 13. The Representatives of each Grand Lodge shall be examined by the W. G. M. as to their qualifications for the office, previous to taking seats in this Grand Lodge, and on taking their seats, each shall be furnished by the Grand Secretary with a copy of the Constitution, Rules of Order, and Laws of the Grand Lodge.

ART. 14. Each Grand Lodge shall furnish its Representatives all documents and papers necessary in the discharge of the duties of their office.

ART. 15. Each Grand Lodge shall be furnished with one hundred copies of the proceedings of this R. W. G. L., and as many more as they have Subordinate Lodges under their jurisdiction.

ART. 16. All dues and moneys for this Grand Lodge shall be paid to the Grand Secretary, and by him be paid over to the Grand Treasurer, taking his receipt for the same. It shall be the duty of the R. W. G. S. on the first day of the session of this R. W. G. L., to make a full and complete written report of the number of Subordinate Lodges working under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, and where located; the name and number of Grand Lodges; the number of Subordinate Lodges under the jurisdiction of each Grand Lodge, together with all his official and financial acts.

ART. 17. No Grand or Subordinate Lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, shall adopt or use, or suffer to be adopted or used in their jurisdiction, any other charges, lectures, degrees, ceremonies, forms of installation or regalia, than those prescribed by this Grand Lodge. All sessions of Grand and Subordinate Lodges shall open and close with prayer.

ART. 18.—§ 1. *Form.* The **Regalia** of this Order shall be collars about twenty-two inches in length, *maximum*, and about sixteen inches, *minimum*, narrow at the neck, and wide at the bottom, with the outer corner rounded off.

§ 2. COLORS. The *first* or *initiatory* degree, shall be *white*. The *second* or degree of *Fidelity*, shall be *blue*. The *third* or degree of *Charity*, shall be *purple*. *Officers* of *Sub-Lodge*, *scarlet*, with *lace* or *fringe*. *Officers* of *Degree-Lodge* or Temple, *purple*. Deputies, *purple*. The *Grand Lodge Degree* shall be *scarlet*. *Officers* and *Members* of the R. W. G. Lodge, *scarlet*, with a small *purple* collar, or band attached.

§ 3. ROSETTES. The Rosette of this Order shall be *white ground*, *blue* and *scarlet* centre, with *yellow star*, or button.

§ 4. EMBLEMS. *Official Emblems*, in all branches of the Order, shall be a *gilt wreath*, enclosing *silver letters*, on blue or purple ground, designating the official title of the wearer; worn on the left breast.

Representatives may wear the number of their Lodge, or the abbreviated names of the State from which they are sent, on the right breast. It shall be discretionary to use the emblems or not.

§ 5 TRIMMINGS. *Initiatory*, or *first degree* regalia, requires no other than the rosette, but if other trimmings are desired, they should be of *white* or *silver*.

For *second degree*, or blue regalia, *silver*, and for *third degree*, or purple, *gilt*, and for *Officers* of *Sub-Lodge*, either gilt or silver.

For *Officers* of *Degree Lodge*, or Temple, and for all *Deputies*, G Lodge and R. W. G. Lodge regalia, gilt trimming shall be used. The quality and amount of trimming shall be left to the taste or option of the Lodges or members. But Deputies, G. Lodge and R. W. G. Lodge regalia, shall be fully trimmed with *lace*, *stars* or embroidery, *emblems*, *fringes*, and *tassels*. All members shall be entitled to wear, in any meeting of the Order, the regalia of the highest degree, or position, to which they have attained.

ART. 19. The R. W. G. T. shall appoint the following committees, to consist of three members: Committee on State of the Order, Legislative Committee, Committee on Correspondence, Committee on Finance, on Appeals, Constitutions, Petitions, Credentials, Returns, Printing, Mileage and Per Diem, and such Special Committees as are authorized by the Grand Lodge and not otherwise provided for.

ART. 20. The T. P. W. is designed only for the use of members who are traveling beyond the limits of the jurisdiction to which they belong, and in order that each member may be properly instructed in it, and visiting members properly examined, the three highest elective officers of a Lodge are to be privately put in possession of the word at the time of their installation, that they may be qualified either to give or receive it. The G. W. C. T, and G. W. C. and G. W. V. T. and the regular D. D. G. C. T. should also be in possession of it.

ART. 21. The fiscal year of this Grand Lodge commences on the first day of May, in each year.

ART. 22. The Charters of all Subordinate Lodges immediately under the jurisdiction of this Lodge, which fail to make their returns for one year, shall be forfeited, and whenever such remissness shall occur, the R, W. G. T. shall take proper means to enforce this law.

ART. 23. This Grand Lodge will neither entertain nor consider any inquiry as to what are the laws and usages of the Order, unless the same be brought before the body by an appeal from the decision of a Lodge, or unless the same be presented by a Grand Lodge.

PART II.

DIGEST.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

1. TOTAL ABSTINENCE from all intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

2. NO LICENSE in any form, or under any circumstances, for the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

3. THE ABSOLUTE PROHIBITION of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors for such purposes,—prohibition by the will of the people, expressed in due form of law, with the penalties deserved for a crime of such enormity.

4. THE CREATION of a healthy public opinion upon the subject, by the dissemination of truth in all the modes known to an enlightened philantrophy.

5. THE ELECTION of good, honest men to administer the laws.

6. PERSISTENCE in efforts to save individuals and communities from so direful a scourge, against all forms of opposition and difficulty until our success is complete and universal.—R. W. G. L. 5 s.

7. WHEREAS, This Right Worthy Grand Lodge has repeatedly affirmed in its platform of principles, its unalterable devotion to the objects of prohibition; therefore,

RESOLVED, That in the opinion of this Right Worthy Grand Lodge, the education of the people is all that is required to carry this principle triumphantly, and for this purpose the surest and most ready means is for the temperance men to act politically, and carry this subject immediately before the ballot-box.—Ib. 11 s.

AUTHORITY OF DECISIONS.

1. The laws and decisions of this R. W. Grand Lodge, are *supreme*, and therefore binding upon every member of the Order.—R. W. G. L., 11 s.

2. No Grand Lodge or executive officer thereof, can make a decision which conflicts in any degree with the decisions of this Body.—Ib.

3. The decision of a Grand Worthy Chief Templar stands as the law of his Grand Lodge, unless an appeal be taken, then the decision of the Grand Lodge is the rule of action.—Ib., 1 s.

4. The fact that no appeal is taken from the *illegal* decision of a Grand Worthy Chief Templar does not render such decision *right* or binding upon the Grand or Subordinate Lodges—Ib., 11 s.

5. The official decisions, rendered by a G. W. C. Templar should all be reported to his Grand Lodge and they are binding within the jurisdiction of his Grand Lodge, unless reversed by the Grand Lodge, or they conflict with the constitution, with previous decisions given or approved by the Grand Lodge, or with decisions rendered by the R. W. G. Templar, or the R. W. G. Lodge.—R. W. G. T. Hastings, 14 s.

6. A G. W. C. Templar can make decisions on questions of law and usage that will be authoritative within his jurisdiction without such decisions coming to him in the way of appeal, but it should always be done with great caution.—Ib.

7. The decisions of the R. W. Grand Lodge are binding on this Grand Lodge.—G. W. C. T. McWhinnie.

8. The decisions of a D. G. W. C. T., are law, in the absence of the G. W. C. T. Questions should first be submitted to the former, and if his decisions are not satisfactory, then to the latter.—R. W. G. T. Chase.

9. In Canada decisions must first be obtained from the Lodge Deputy.

10. The decisions of the G. W. C. T., as reported in the minutes of the Grand Lodge sessions, are binding upon Subordinate Lodges.—G. W. C. T. Fergusson.

PLEDGE.

1. No member shall make, buy, sell, use or give to others as a beverage, any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider, and shall discountenance the manufacture and sale thereof in all proper ways.—Art. II. Con. Sub. Lodge.

2. The Initiatory Obligation in our Order is perpetual, but Subordinate Lodges have no control over parties *withdrawn from the Order*.—R. W. G. L., 3 s. and 4. s.

3. Our Pledge is for life.—Ib., 11 s.

4. A Lodge has no right to require its members to take any pledge other than that laid down in our ritual.—G. L. C.

5. The Pledge of our Order covers nothing that is not intoxicating ; and *root beer* that is not intoxicating and that will not become so, by keeping,* is not one of the articles we are pledged to abstain from. I would, however, be *very careful* about encouraging the use of anything of the kind, as it might be made the occasion of stumbling on the part of some, who would not be careful to discriminate between what was and what was not intoxicating.—R. W. G. T. Hastings, 12 s.

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* The fact must be established that it is *not intoxicating and will not become so*, by keeping, before it can be used.

MEMBERSHIP.

1. The constitution provides the terms of eligibility to membership, and no Lodge has the right to enlarge or prescribe these terms.—G. L. C.

2. The adoption of honorary membership, by G. or Sub. Lodges, is a violation of the usages of the Order, as well as its spirit and object.—R. W. G. T. Chase, 7 s, and G. L. C.

3. Our Order knows no distinction on account of color. It seeks to save all who are the victims of intemperance, and is willing that all may labor to remove intemperance from the land.—R. W. G. T. Hastings, 12 s, and G. W. C. T. Fergusson.

4. A clerk in a store where wines and liquors are sold as a beverage, and where it is a part of his duty to handle them, cannot be a worthy member of our Order; and most certainly the owner, or part owner of a store where wines and liquors are thus sold, cannot be more worthy.—R. W. G. T. Hastings, 12 s. They cannot be members.—G. W. C. Ts. Fergusson and McLean.

5. An individual employed as a porter in an establishment where liquor is sold, and who has to convey to and from said establishment liquors of various kinds, cannot be received as a member of our Order—G. W. C. T. Fergusson.

6. Suppose a member belonging to Lodge A, is initiated as a member of Lodge B, which Lodge was not cognizant that he was, at the time of such initiation, a member of the Order—having intimated himself that he was not—but it afterwards appears that he is, and two quarters in arrears in Lodge A, although he stated that he had ordered his name erased from the books of such Lodge.

Decided: That the initiation of such a person into Lodge B was null and void, as no person can be a member of two Lodges, in our Order at the same time, and that Lodge A can take such action to punish the offender, as is deemed best, he being liable to the same punishment as for any violation of his obligation.—R. W. G. T. Chase, 7 s.

7. *Question:* Has Lodge No. 50 any right to initiate persons who were five years ago initiated into Lodge No. 1, and have not attended Lodge No. 1, except the first year, since that time, nor paid any dues, or considered themselves members of the Order, but were suspended according to constitution? Now, which Lodge do such persons belong to, No. 1, or No. 50?

Answer: They are under the jurisdiction of No. 1, and No. 50 has no right to initiate them until they procure clearance cards from No. 1.—Ib., 7 s.

8. *Question:* A member of a Lodge in arrears in one Lodge, makes application to another for admission, and is accepted. Which Lodge is he constitutionally connected with?

Answer: He is a member of the Lodge to which he owes money.—G. W. C. T. Oronhyatekha.

9. *Question:* Suppose Lodge No. 1 expels a member, and fails to give notice to No. 50, as required, and that person is proposed and initiated in Lodge No. 50, within *three months*, is he a member of the Order?

Answer: Yes; but is liable to be dealt with at once, and subject to the same penalty as for violation of his obligation. Lodges having received members under such circumstances, should at once deal with them.—R. W. G. T. Chase, 7 s.

10. When Crescent Lodge No. 2. Mass, was instituted three brothers asked cards of clearance from No. 1, they being petitioners for Charter No. 2. No. 1. had no cards, and the W. S. gave no certificates, as cards were daily expected from the R. W. G. S. The Deputy waived the informality and instituted No. 2 with their names; subsequently some trouble arose, and one of these brothers withdrew. He had received his card from No. 1, but had neglected to deposit it in No. 2; he had signed the constitution in No. 2, and acted as P. W. C. T. for the first term; but afterwards claimed to be yet a member of No. 1. No. 2 Lodge claimed also the right to erase his name from the Charter:—decided that

"The members having joined No 2. thus, cannot afterwards claim to belong to No. 1, even though they had not deposited their cards; and No. 2 Lodge cannot erase their names from the Charter"—Ib.

11. Deaf and dumb persons may be admitted into our Order, provided they can read and write, through which means they must receive the obligation and consent to compliance with our constitution, laws and usages. When such persons present themselves at the outer gate it will be the duty of the W. O. G. to report them, through the W. I. G, to the W. C. T., by whose instructions they will be admitted to the Lodge room.—G. W. C. T. Van Norman.

12. If a Deputy organizes a new Lodge in a place where a Lodge already exists, and has not persons

enough present to fill the offices, he has no right to appoint and instal into office in said Lodge members of another Lodge, knowing them to be such.—G. W. C. T. Oronhyatekha.

13. A horse-racer or cock-fighter cannot be a consistent member of our Order and continue in such business.—G. W. C. T. Van Norman.

14. The lowest age at which candidates may be admitted into our Order is fixed by the constitution at fourteen years, and no Subordinate Lodge has the power to alter it, not even by a *unanimous* vote. The Grand Lodge only can change the constitution.—G. W. C. T. Ormiston.

15. Where a person is once admitted to membership in a Lodge, no irregularity on the part of the Lodge, as to such admission, can affect the good standing of such member in said Lodge.—G. W. C. T. Jordan.

16. If however, the person so admitted was *privy* to the illegal action of the Lodge, he is liable to charge for violation of obligation.—R. W. G. L., 18 s.

17. A candidate refusing to answer the question, "Do you believe in the existence of the Almighty God?" or answering the same in the negative, must retire from the anteroom, and cannot become a member of our Order.—R. W. G. T. Chase, 9 s.

18. An officer of a steanboat, who occasionally makes purchases of liquors for consumption as a beverage, with other articles of merchandise, as an accomodation to patrons of the boat, but without pay or commission for himself, cannot become a member of the Order of Good Templars, or remain such and continue this practice, such purchases not being compulsory, nor any part of the legitimate duty of an officer in navigating a steamboat.—R. W. G. T. Hastings, 13 s.

19. *Question:* Two Third Degree members, whose Lodge became extinct five years ago, in the absence of the members, and said Lodge letting their charter go by *default*, neither distributing cards nor reporting to their Grand Lodge, being able to prove themselves in the Degrees, and vouched for as in the above circum-

stances, and desiring to connect themselves with the Order again, were, upon the night of organization, requested to assist in the organizing ceremonies, signed the constitution, paid their full initiation fees, and assisted in the Grand offices: Does the fact of their *officiating* instead of passing through the ceremonies as initiates, prevent their being members? Are they not essentially members of the Lodge, where they officiated, and have complied with all the requirements and conditions as initiates?

Answer: What was the status of the two individuals spoken of at the time of the organization of the Lodge? If, on the giving up of the charter of the Lodge of which they were formerly members, they had procured cards, these cards would have been valid but one year; and hence, at the close of the year, had they not in the meantime used the cards to connect themselves with some other Lodge, they would have been out of the Order. The fact that they did not get cards on the breaking up of the Lodge, cannot place them in any more favorable position at the end of five years, than they would have been in had they obtained them.

Taking this view of the matter, and guided by the law and decisions of the Order, I answer the first question, by saying that the fact that they were not initiated, does prevent their being members without some further action being had, and hence it follows in reply to the second question, that the fact of their having officiated without initiation, does not make them members of the Lodge. I would recommend that the brothers in question, everything having been done in good faith, be simply required to take the obligation. —R. W. G. T. Hastings 12 s.

20. No one except a member of a Grand Lodge can be admitted to membership in the R. W. G. L.—R. W. G. T. Chase, 8 s.

21. A member can become a life member of this Order, by paying any sum which the Lodge may be satisfied with, and be exempt from further payment of dues; provided such sum paid is sufficient to cover the aggregate of the dues for such life.—R. W. G. L. 19s.

22. Before initiation, candidates are assured that the obligation will not interfere with their duties arising from any of the relations of life. In view of this, can candidates, whose duties require them to place liquors upon, and remove the same from the table, be initiated as members of the Order? Yes, if they were not aware at the time of their egagement that they would be required to do so, the act then not being voluntary on their part.—G. W. C. T. Ormiston

PROPOSITION AND ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

1. A candidate may be proposed, committee of investigation appointed, the committee report, report be received, and the candidate elected and initiated, the same evening a proposition is handed in, upon a dispensation of the G. W. C. T., or his Deputy.—R. W. C. T. Chase.

2. Such dispensation to be granted only at the request of the Lodge. [Sub.L. Con. Art. III, Sec. 2.]

3. Any number of candidates may be balloted for at one ballot, provided always that at the request of any one member the candidates shall be balloted for separately.—G. L. C.

4. Ballots resulting in the election of candidates may be re-considered.—R. W. G. T. Bristol

5. Ballots, on applications for membership, are subject to re-consideration, whether resulting in election or rejection, provided that it is done prior to adjournment, or any official notice thereof passing out of the Lodge.—R. W. G. T. Chase.

6. A ballot resulting in the rejection of a candidate cannot be re-considered at a subsequent meeting, or after the Lodge has regularly closed.—Ib.

7. A ballot resulting in the rejection a candidate, and a motion being made to re-consider; the motion to re-consider may be postponed to any future period.—Ib.

8. It having transpired that a candidate, who was proposed, balloted for and elected at a previous meeting, is of an immoral character, the ballot can, on this

ground, be re-considered, if the fact of immoral character is established.—G. W. C. T. Jordan.

9. A proposition for membership shall not be withdrawn, after it has been referred to a committee for investigation, without the consent of a majority of the members present.—G. L. C.

10. The character of a candidate for membership may be discussed in the Lodge at any time after the report of the committee of investigation, and previous to the ballot being taken; but after the ballot it is improper to call on a member for the reasons of his vote.—G. L. C.

11. The name to be balloted for should always be read openly to the Lodge.—G. L. C.

12. Any action of a Lodge in reference to an individual proposed for membership therein, without his or her consent, is null and void; but any person having been proposed, after giving such consent, cannot previous to election or rejection, be proposed in any other Lodge.—G. L. C.

13 Expelled members, and those having withdrawn, can only re-unite with the Order, by ballot and initiation, the same as new members; and all honors previously acquired are lost.—R. W. G. T. Chase, 6s.

14. A Grand Worthy Chief Templar has no right to grant a dispensation for the initiation of a rejected candidate, when such rejection is clearly from malice, and the rest of the membership of the Lodge unite in requesting such dispensation.—R. W. G. T. Orne, 15 s.

15. A Grand Lodge has the constitutional right to provide by law that a proposition for membership shall be accompanied with a fee, equal in amount to the initiation fee, before a ballot can be taken on such proposition.—R. W. G. T. Orne. 16 s.

16. The Lodge should ballot for a candidate upon which a committee has reported unfavorably.—G. W. C. T. McWhinnie.

17. In cases where candidates for membership do not appear immediately for initiation, the constitution fixes no limit as to how long a time may elapse before

their propositions are declared void, and new ones becomes necessary; and it would be competent for Sub. Lodges to fix a limit by By-Law.—G. W. C. T. Jordan.

INITIATION.

1. The form of obligation can only be administered as printed in the ritual. The previous lectures or charges fully explain the nature of that obligation and no person should take it hastily or ignorantly.—G. W. C. T. Van Norman.

2. In the second interrogatory by the P. W. C. T. to candidates for initiation, the word '*forever*' is to be stricken out, and the words '*during life*' substituted, and any Lodge is authorized to amend the ritual accordingly.—R. W. G. L., 11 s.

3. No form laid down in the ritual as a portion of the initiatory ceremony can be omitted where such form conflicts with the religious or conscientious convictions of the candidates. Our forms are not intended to conflict with any religious or reasonable conscientious convictions, and our only safety as an Order, lies in their careful preservation. If a candidate may object to a certain form from conscientious convictions, a whole Lodge may do the same, and by a deliberate vote omit it altogether. Convictions may be also hostile to other forms, and each may be omitted, one by one, by different candidates and Lodges, until all the forms prescribed by the ritual are entirely disregarded.—R. W. G. T., Chase, 7 s.

4. A Subordinate Lodge cannot shorten the initiation ceremony by leaving out any portion thereof, or by dispensing with any part of said ceremony.—G. W. C. T. Reylea.

5 A Subordinate Lodge cannot at one meeting obligate a candidate, and at the following meeting complete the initiation ceremony.—G. W. C. T. Oronhyatekha.

6. A candidate who has been elected at a regular meeting, may be initiated at a special meeting.—R. W. G. T. Chase.

7. A Chaplain having conscientious scruples against using forms of prayer, may make an extempore *initiatory* prayer.—R. W. G. L., 19 s.

8. No member has a right to correct the W. C. T. in the unwritten work of the Order, during the initiatory ceremony.—G. W. C. T. Oronhyatekha.

It should be done afterwards privately.

VISITORS AND VISITING.

1. Art. 11 of the R. W. G. L. By-Laws shall not be construed as applying to members in possession of the current password, and who can work their way in correctly.—R. W. G. L., 11 s.

2. Any member of a Subordinate Lodge, while in possession of the current quarterly password, may visit any Subordinate Lodge without being in possession of a traveling card and T. P. W.—Ib., 6 s.

3. On visiting a Lodge, a member gives, at the outer gate, the same signal and P. W. as in his own Lodge; but at the inner gate he gives, in addition to the signal and explanation, his name, and the name and number of his Lodge. This the W. I. G. announces to the W. V. T., who, if there is no doubt in the case, directs him to be admitted. The W. S. may make a note of such visiting member. This is all the introduction necessary.—R. W. G. T. Bristol.

4. *Question:* Lodges A and B are located in the same city. Is it necessary that a visiting member of one to the other should give the name and number of the Lodge to which he belongs?

Answer: Yes, if required.—G. W. C. T. Jordan.

5. Visitors shall not be entitled to speak or participate in the special business deliberations of the Lodge, or vote on any question, unless by permission.—G. W. C. T. Van Norman.

6. Visitors may propose persons for membership, assist in the ceremonies of introduction and initiation, and take part in the exercises and discussions under the head of the "Good of the Order."—G. L. C.

7. Visitors may be invited to fill vacant offices, *pro tem.*—G. W. C. T. Van Norman.

8. Lodges have the right to exclude visitors upon good and sufficient cause—G. W. C. T. Ormiston.

9. Any Lodge has the right to deny admission to any visiting member, who may have become obnoxious, by a majority vote of the members in attendance—R. W. G. L., 17 s.

10. The privileges of any or all visitors may be withdrawn or suspended, for the time or permanently, by a two-third vote of the Lodge.—G. L. C.

11. A Subordinate Lodge cannot deny admission to any member of the Order in good standing, without a reasonable cause.—G. W. C. T. Jordan.

12. Members of a Lodge are the best judges as to whether or not a visitor should be admitted to their Lodge.—G. W. C. T. Jordan.

13. Any Lodge is justified in passing a resolution excluding from its meetings visitors who persistently annoy and disturb it, and use insulting remarks towards its members.—G. W. C. T. Oronhyatekha.

14. A member of the Order wishing to visit a Lodge, cannot be vouched for by any other than a member of the Lodge he proposes to visit, except by a "Grand Representative or other Grand officer."—G. W. G. T. Russell, 18 s.

15. What is to be understood by vouching for a visiting member?

Answer: A member vouching for a member asserts that the visitor is in good standing in his own Lodge, has paid for and legally obtained the current password. *A member cannot vouch for another member of his own Lodge.* A W. C. T. cannot receive a voucher for a member of his own Lodge. *Prepayment* of dues is indispensible to a seat in a Lodge. Vouching is at variance with the spirit and intent of our constitution, should be discountenanced, and only resorted to in *extreme cases.*—R. W. G. T. Chase.

16. A member out on a clearance card, and in possession of the current quarterly password, has no right to a seat in a Subordinate Lodge as a visitor.—R. W. G. L., 18 s.

PASSWORDS.

1. It is improper to communicate the P. W. and explanation to initiates in a loud voice. None but the W. C. T. should then communicate it.—R. W. G. L., 1 s. The W. M. cannot be authorized to communicate it.—Ib. 19 s.

2. No Provincial Deputy, or any other Deputy, *as such*, has the right to give the P. W. to a member, even though he knows such member to be entitled to it, and in his opinion, the good of a member or the Order requires it should be given. This prerogative belongs to the W. C. T. or acting W. C. T. alone. Of course, if the Deputy is acting W. C. T., he has the right.—R. W. G. T. Chase, 9. s.

3. It is proper for the W. C. T. of one Lodge to communicate the password to a member of another Lodge on the written request of the Lodge to which said member belongs.—R. W. G. L, 4 s., and G. L. C.

4. The password should be withheld from a member against whom a charge has been preferred.—G. W. C. T. Fergusson.

5. As a general rule, a W. C. T. has no right to withhold the password from a member who is clear on the books, although I can conceive of a case where he would be justified in doing so, but such a case would be very rare in our Order.—R. W. G. T. Hastings, 12 s.

6. A Deputy using the Q. P. W. which he has officially received from the G. W. S. for the purpose of working his way into a Lodge, while at the same time he has not paid his quarterly dues to his Lodge, thereby forfeits his commission, and is liable to a charge for violation of obligation.—G. W. C. T. Fergusson.

7. A member takes a card from Lodge B., paying his dues in advance for one year or more; but in the

course of a few weeks, deposits said card in Lodge C, it is asked, must he pay his dues in Lodge C at the commencement of the following quarter, before he is entitled to the password. Decided: That as Lodge C has no authority to demand from Lodge B payment of the member's dues, and as he has subscribed to the laws of Lodge C, he is amenable thereto, and must pay his dues therein, the same as any other member before he is entitled to the password.—R. W. G. L. 8 s, and G. W. C. T. Fergusson

8. In the examination by the Marshal, at the opening of a Subordinate Lodge, both the password and explanation should be given.—R. W. G T. Chase, 9 s.

9. A retiring password, changed every meeting, is in use in every Lodge in our Order, and cannot be omitted. A person who goes out on a retiring password cannot enter on the same.—R. W. G. T. Chase, 6 s.

10. The W. C. T. should give the *initiatory* word in an audible voice, and it should be divided thus: The challenging or testing party giving *-*-* and the tested party *-*. He may divide it with the W. M. when initiating candidates, and this would certainly be in good taste, but such is no part of our unwritten work. —R. W. G. T. Chase, 9 s.

11. The initiatory word, while instructing candidates is pronounced in full, in an audible voice to conform to the text of the ritual. is then divided.—R. W. G. T. Orne, 15 s.

12. The Degree passwords are given by the Degree Templar, when instructing candidates, in an audible voice, and also when lettered; at all other times in a whisper.—Ib.

13. A member who *wilfully receives* a password from an unlawful source, or from a lawful source in an unlawful manner, is equally guilty with him who gives it thus.—R. W. G. T. Chase.

14. No member shall be permitted to sit in the Lodge unless in possession of the password and clothed in appropriate regalia; and no member shall be entitled to receive the password unless clear of any charge on

the books at the commencement of the current quarter. —Sub. L. Con., Art. XIII, and R. W. G. T. Hastings, 14 s.

15. The password must, in all cases, be given to the initiate.—G. W. C. T. Van Norman.

16. To be clear on the books at the commencement of the current quarter, a member must pay all demands against him one quarter in advance.—R. W. G. T. Chase. [The observance of this rule is necessary to entitle a member to the password under Sec. 14.]

17. No one has a right to sit in a Lodge, officer or member, who is not in possession of the password for the current quarter, and no one has a right to this password whose dues are not paid to the close of the quarter in which the particular password is used.—R. W. G. T. Hastings, 14 s

18. A Lodge Deputy has no right to communicate the new quarterly password to any one but the newly appointed W. C. T., nor to him until after installation. —R. W. G. T. Russell, 18 s.

19. A member who has obtained the password in an illegal manner shall not be considered in possession of the same, and not be allowed a seat in the Lodge room, and should be disciplined for so obtaining it.—R. W. G. L., 19 s.

20. If the guards of the Lodge be not in possession of the quarterly password, the W. V. T. will report such fact to the W. C. T., who alone has the right to give the password to members.—Ib.

21. A member of our Order has no right to give the old or expired password to persons not members of the Order.—Ib.

22. It would not be improper, should peculiar circumstances require it, for a Lodge to make a rule requiring the Guards to remain at their posts during a recess, and allow no one to enter without giving the password in the usual way.—R. W. G. L., 20 s.

23. Where such a rule does not exist, it is not customary to give the password on entering nor a retiring password on going out, during recess —Ib.

24. When a Lodge is called to order after recess, it is

the duty of the W. M. to require the password from all persons in the room that he is not sure were in the room before the recess was declared.—Ib.

25. A W. C. T. can give the current password to a member of his own Lodge on the receipt of the W. F. S., *or any other satisfactory evidence* that the member's dues are paid; but he has no authority to give the password to a member of another Lodge, except on the order of the W.C.T. of the Lodge to which the member belongs, attested by the seal of the Lodge.—Ib.

26. When a member in good standing presents himself at the door of his Lodge, without the password, the facts are to be reported to the W. C. T., through the W. V. T, and he may direct the admission of the member.—G. W. C. T. Jordan.

27. A visitor without the password cannot be admitted —Ib.

28. The W. C. T., is the proper and only authority to order the admittance of a member without the password.—G. W. C. T. Ormiston.

29. Such a member must give the salutation before obtaining the password from the W. C. T.—Ib.

30. Before the W. C. T. gives the password to such a member he is obliged to ask the W. F. S. if the member is clear on the books, if he is not satisfied that the member is clear.—Ib.

31. A County Chief Templar has no authority to impart the password, unless he be the W. C. T. of a Subordinate Lodge, when he may give it to a member of his own Lodge, if he knows the member to be in good standing.—G. W. C. T. Knowlton.

32. A County Chief Templar cannot give the password to a member of a County Lodge, as a member of such Lodge.—Ib.

33. A County Chief Templar cannot permit a member to sit and vote in a County Lodge who is not in possession of the current password.—Ib.

34. A member cannot sit in a County Lodge who is without the quarterly password.—Ib.

35. Only members having traveling cards are en-

titled to the traveling password.—R. W. G. L. By-laws, Sec. 20.

36. The evident intention of Art. 20 of the By-laws of the R. W. G. L is to place the traveling password in the possession of the P. W. C. T., the W. C. T, and the W. V. T, the three officers whose position and duties render it proper that they should possess it.—R. W. G. L., 20 s.

Question: Is a member, who in the month of November pays his dues till the month of August of the following year, and receives a traveling card and the T. P. W., entitled to receive the Q. P. W. as it is regularly promulgated?

Answer: The traveling card and T. P. W. are designed only for those who travel beyond the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge in which they hav membership; but if such member should return to his home, with a design to remain permanently, *before* the expiration of such card, there can be no objection to his receiving the Q. P. W. in the usual manner.—R. W. G. T. Orne, 16 s.

ADJOURNMENT.

1. It is in order, immediately after the reading of the minutes. The order of business is a mere form, prescribed for convenience in expediting business; and it is not an arbitrary order to be followed without exception.—R. W. G. T. Chase, 7 s.

2. It must close with the closing ceremonies, and a Lodge *cannot adjourn*, under any circumstances, without the closing ceremonies.—Ib.

3. After a motion to adjourn has been put and carried, it is not in order to make a motion to reconsider the motion to adjourn.—G. L. C.

5. A W. C. T. cannot close a Lodge before the regular closing hour has arrived, without a motion to adjourn.—G. W. C. T. Oronhyatekha.

DEGREES.

1. If a degree member ceases to be a member of the Order in Subordinate Lodge he thereby ceases to be a member of the Degree Temple, and can re-gain the Degrees only as though he had never been a member. R. W. G. L., 12 s., and G. L. C.

2. If a member is rejected in a Degree Temple, his application can come up again at the next regular Degree meeting, and so on *ad infinitum*. This, however, can be done only where Grand Lodges have not fixed in Constitutions or decisions, the time which must elapse before a renewal of the application. Pennsylvania constitution says that three months must elapse; and Kansas; by decision, one month; Wisconsin, two months.—Ib., 9 s.

3. Charter members are not entitled to Degrees without paying the usual fees.—G. W. C. T. McLean.

4. They must pay them.—R. W. G. T. Hastings, 13 s.

5. The Grand Lodge Degree cannot be conferred on any but full Degree members.—R. W. G. T. Chase, 6 s. [In Canada, only on such full Degree members as have passed the Chairs of W. C. T and W. V. T.]

6. The G. W. C. T. of a Grand Lodge may instruct Representatives who have received the Second and Third Degrees, in the private work of the First, without first obligating them to keep the secrets of the same; as when a person takes the Third Degree he obligates himself to keep the private work of all the others.—R. W. G. T. Chase, 7 s.

7. A member who has received the Second and Third Degrees regularly under the new Ritual, (the R. W. G. L. have authorized its use), is entitled to all the honors, rights and privileges, of a full Degree member. —Ib., 7 s.

8. A dispensation is required when more than one Degree is to be taken the same evening, except at the institution of a new Lodge.—R. W. G. T. Hastings, 10 s.

9. If a full Degree member, having violated his pledge, is reinstated into the Subordinate Lodge, it is

necessary that such a member be reinstated in the Degree Temple: and at any time before expulsion reinstatement is consistent.—R. W. G. L., 3 s.

10. In case of reinstatement after violation, re-obligation is necessary.

11. If a member wishes to take the Degrees and belongs to a Lodge that has not taken them, and that is opposed to them, he can apply to another Lodge for them, providing he presents a certificate of eligibility. —G. W. C. T. Oronhyatekha.

12. When a charge is preferred against a Degree member the investigating Committee should consist of members who have attained an equal Degree; but as this is from favor, rather than a right belonging to the accused, in case there is not a sufficient number of *peers* to constitute the Committee other members can act. But upon the adoption of the report of the Committee, or the trial in the Lodge, as it is sometimes called, and affixing the penalty, all members can vote.—R. W. G. L.,9 s.

13. Any Third Degree member is entitled to visit the R. W. G. L. as a visitor.—G. W. C. T. Clarke.

14. Any member of the Order in good standing can take the Degrees, upon being duly elected and paying the proper fee, unless prohibited by the constitution of the Subordinate Lodge.—R. W. G. T. Hastings, 10 s.

15. If the Temple call a Degree meeting and the Deputy and Degree Templar are absent, an acting or Past W. C. T. cannot confer the Degrees.—Ib.

16. The several Grand Lodges have the power and authority to legislate in what manner and by whom the Degrees shall be conferred.—R. W. G. L., 12 s.

17. The raps of the gavil for the controling the movements of members, are the same in the Second and Third Degrees as in the First.—R. W. G L., 13 s.

18. All charter members are entitled to the Degrees, regardless to their age, without a dispensation.—R. W. G. T. Russell, 19 s.

19. No officer Grand or Subordinate has the power grant a dispensation to confer the Degrees on any

party under the age prescribed by the Constitution.—G. W. C. T. Fergusson.

20. The Lodge Deputy cannot confer the Degrees at any time except at a regular Degree meeting.—G. W. C. T. McLean.

21. The Lodge (not the Deputy) should appoint special Degree meetings.—G. W. C. T. McLean.

22. When the Degree Templar requests the D. V. T. and P. D. T. to prepare for examination, they are merely to step in front of their platforms or position to examine the members of the Temple as prescribed in the ritual.—R. W. G. L., 20 s.

23. There are but three officers that can confer the Degrees, viz., the G. W. C. T., D. G. W. C. T. and a regular Degree Templar of a regularly organized Degree Temple.

24. The Degrees are no longer a qualification for office in any Lodge, Grand, County or Subordinate.—R. W. G. L., 17 s., and G. W. C. T. Ormiston.

REGALIA.

1. The regalia of this Order shall be as follows:

FORM.—The regalia of this Order shall be collars about twenty-two inches in length, *maximum*, and about sixteen inches, *minimum*, narrow at the neck, and wide at the bottom, with the outer corners rounded off.

COLORS.—The *first* or *initiatory* Degree shall be *white*.

The *second* or Degree of *Fidelity* shall be *blue*.

The *third* or Degree of *Charity* shall be *purple*.

Officers of Sub. Lodges, scarlet with *lace* or *fringe*.

Officers of Degree Temples, purple.

Deputies, purple.

The *Grand Lodge Degree* shall be *scarlet*.

Officers and *members* of the R. W. G. Lodge, *scarlet*, with a small *purple* collar, or band attached.

ROSETTES.—The Rosette of this Order shall be *white ground*, *blue* and *scarlet* centre, with *yellow* star or button.

EMBLEMS,—*Official Emblems* in all branches of the

Order shall be a *gilt wreath*, enclosing *silver letters*, on blue or purple ground, designating the official title of the wearer, worn on the left breast.

TRIMMINGS.—Initiatory, or *first Degree* regalia, require no other than the rosette, but if other trimmings are desired, they should be *white* or *silver*. For *second* degree, or blue regalia, *silver*, and for *third degree*, or purple, *gilt*, and for *officers* of *Sub. Lodges*, either *gilt* or *silver*. For *officers of Degree Temples*, and for all *Deputies*, *G. Lodge*, and *R. W. G. Lodge* regalia, *gilt* trimming shall be used. The quality and amount of trimming shall be left to the taste or option of the Lodges or members. But Deputies G Lodge and R. W. G. Lodge regalia, shall be fully trimmed with *lace*, *stars* or embroidery, *emblems*, *fringes* and *tassels*. All members shall be entitled to wear, in any meeting of the Order, the regalia of the highest Degree, or position to which they have attained.—R. W. G. L. 13 s.

2. The rosette of our Order is the same upon all regalia, whether Initiate, Degree, Grand Lodge, or R. W. G. Lodge; hence Initiate members are entitled to wear the same rosette as the highest officer in our Order.—R. W. G. T. Chase, 7 s.

3. The appropriate Regalia of a D. G. W. C. T. is a third Degree Regalia.—R. W. G. L., 9 s.

4. Where a Lodge has surrendered or forfeited its Charter, the Grand Lodge has no right to the regalia of such Lodge, purchased by them independent of the Grand Lodge; and any demand from a Grand Lodge officer upon a Subordinate Lodge having so surrendered or forfeited its charter, is without authority.—R. W. G. T. Chase, 5 s.

5. It is not proper for the P. W. C. T. to recognize the salutation of a member when entering, who is without regalia, nor should he ever recognize more than one member at a time.—R. W. G. T. Hastings, 12 s.

6. It is not constitutional to use any other that the authorized regalia as described in Chase's and the Canada Digest.—G. W. C. T. Oronhyatekha.

6. A Lodge cannot vote to do away with the wearing of white regalia.—Ib.

8. A Lodge is not justified in adopting badges instead of regalia.—G. W. C. T. Ormiston.

FINANCES.

1. The initiation fee, quarterly dues, assessment or fines of any member may be remitted by a two-third vote of the members present at any meeting of the Lodge after one week's notice, has been given.—G.L.C.

2. The quarterly dues must be collected with the initiation fee when a candidate is initiated, and the password in all cases given to the initiate.—G.W.C.T.S. Van Norman and Hay.

3. Members of Subordinate Lodges who have not paid their quarterly dues cannot be allowed to sit in their Lodges.—G. W. C. T. Williams.

4. There is no G. T. tax for initiation or conferring of Degrees for Charter members that join at the time of the institution of the Lodge.—R. W. G. L. 8s.

5. As Subordinate Lodges in their By-Laws fix the Degree fees, they may at any time increase or decrease the fees, by a change of the By-Laws, in the manner pointed out for altering the By-Laws, provided they do not exceed the maximum or are not less than the minimum fixed in the Constitution.—R. W. G. L.

6. A Grand Lodge has not the right to levy a *per capita* tax on the Sub-Lodges for the purpose of paying the dues to the R. W. G. L. unless their Constitution expressly provides for such a tax.—R. W. G. T. Hastings, 10s.

7. Any assessment from Mass Temperance Conventions or Associations are not binding upon Subordinate Lodges of Good Templars, even though such Lodges may have members belonging to such conventions, or may even have elected delegates to attend and participate in them; but Lodges may vote to appropriate money for such a purpose, not being prohibited in their own Constitution or By-Laws; not in answer to

any assessment made by such authority, but as a gift of such money for the purpose of such Association.—R. W. G. L., 6s.

8. Charter members should in all cases pay Degree fees.—R. W. G. T. Hastings, 12s.

9. Quarterly dues are always payable in advance at the commencement of the quarter.—Ib. 14s.

10. All moneys that are due the Lodges, from whatever source, should be paid to the W. F. Secretary.—R. W. G. T. Orne, 15s.

11. A candidate, on being initiated into our Order, is only required to pay dues for the unexpired balance of the term in which the initiation takes place.—G. W. C. T. Oronhyatekha.

12. A member takes a card from Lodge B, paying his dues in advance for one year or more; but in the course of a few weeks, deposits said card in Lodge C, it is asked, must he pay his dues in Lodge C, at the commencement of the following quarter, before he is entitled to the password. Decided: That as Lodge C, has no authority to demand from Lodge B, payment of the member's dues, and he has subscribed to the laws of Lodge C, he is amendable thereto, and must pay his dues therein, the same as any other member, before he is entitled to the password.—R. W. G. L. 8s., and G. W. C. T. Fergusson.

13. It is not constitutional for Subordinate Lodges to admit Ministers of the Gospel free of initiation fees. The initiation fees and dues must be paid, but may afterwards be remitted by vote of the Lodge.—G. W. C. T. Clarke.

14. It is not necessary on the organization of a new Lodge that dues be collected for the quarter of organization.—G. W. C. T. Oronhyatekha.

15. It is constitutional for an acting W. C. T. to sign an order on the Treasurer after it is voted by the Lodge.—G. W. C. T. Oronhyatekha.

16. A Subordinate Lodge cannot appropriate it funds for any other purposes than the legitimate expenses of

the Order, and the advancement of the cause of temperance.—R. W. G. L., 11s.

17. To be clear of the books at the commencement of the current quarter, a member must pay all demands against him one quarter in advance.—R. W. G. T. Chase.

18. The W. C. T. and W. F. S. cannot be members of the Finance Committee.—G. W. C. T. McWhinnie.

19. A Grand Lodge has the constitutional right to provide by law that a proposition for membership shall be accompanied by a fee equal in amount to the initiation fee before a ballot can be taken on such proposition.—R. W. G. L., 16s

20. A Lodge has the right to pass a By-law making a portion of the initiation fee payable at the time of proposition.—G. W. C. T. Ormiston.

21. WHEREAS, A large number of desertions from our Order is found to proceed from suspensions and expulsions, caused by non-payment of dues, and it seems the part of wisdom that this R. W. Grand Lodge recommend some definite plan of action as a remedy for the evil: therefore,

Resolved, That this R. W. Grand Lodge recommend to all Subordinate Lodges the election of such persons to the office of Financial Secretary as shall be fully competent to perform the duties of that office; and, if necessary, that compensation be allowed sufficient to insure efforts for the collection of these dues, with as much fidelity to the interests of the Lodge as the faithful business man bestows on his own personal interests.—R. W. G. L., 11th s.

22. In addition to the above resolution, each Grand Lodge is instructed to provide, by direct legislation, that Financial Secretaries in Subordinates be required to present the accounts of members in arrears, for collection, regularly each quarter, before another quarter's dues shall have accrued.—Ibid.

CARDS—CLEARANCE AND TRAVELING.

1. A member joining a Lodge by card, carries with him and is entitled to all his unforfeited honors. The

rank of such member should be stated in the card.—G. W. C. T. Fergusson.

2. If a Subordinate Lodge surrenders or forfeits its charter, or is suspended, the Grand Lodge shall grant a clearance card to each member of said Lodge making application, as per Sec. 6 of Art. X, G. L. constitution. Such cards shall be of the same value as any ordinary clearance card, but in no case shall such cards be granted for a longer time than three months.—G. L. C.

3. A member holding an expired clearance card can only be re-admitted by re-election and initiation.—G. L. C.

4. A member cannot deposit an expired clearance card and be received without being initiated.—G. W. C. T. Jordan

5. There is no such thing in our Order as a *Withdrawal Card.* Any one who desires to do so can withdraw from the Order by paying all dues, there being no charge against him for violation of his obligation, on his giving the notice required by the rules of the Lodge of which he is a member, but a person thus withdrawing is not entitled to a card of any kind.

Clearance Cards, are for persons who wish to remove their connections from one Lodge to another, and are good for one year, providing dues are paid for that period, and any time during the year the person holding such a card, having been true to his pledge as a Good Templar, can unite with the Lodge he may have left, or with any other, on regular ballot, without initiation, retaining all the honors he had at the time he took the card.—R. W. G. T. Hastings, 13 s.

6. Instead of the synonymous names "withdrawal" and "clearance" cards, hereafter the name shall be "clearance," and persons holding them are not entitled to seats in any Lodge, but are amenable to the Lodge granting the same, for any violation of the pledge or secrecy.—R. W. G. L., 3 s.

7. Cards given to members wishing to visit other Lodges is called a *traveling card*, and does not release them from their obligation and duties to the Lodge

granting the same, and such cards are available only for the time for which dues have been advanced, as appears upon the face of the card.—Ib.

8. A Lodge is compelled to grant a clearance card to a member asking for the same if there are no charges pending, and no objections existing which would subject the applicant to future charges.—R.W.G.T. Chase.

9. The validity of the clearance card and traveling card shall be limited to one year from this date.—R.W. G. L., 7 s.

10. A clearance card shall not be granted until the fee is paid. Nevertheless, the card may be voted, conditioned that it be issued by the W. S. when the fee is paid.—G. L. C.

11. A card cannot be received by any Lodge, even by the one that granted it without a ballot.—R. W. G. T. Bristol.

12. If a member is granted a clearance card, and that cards is not received, he is not entitled to a seat in the Lodge subsequently, even while in possession of the quarterly pass.—R. W. G. T. Chase.

13. Traveling or clearance cards, with the name o any P. R. W. G. S., that Grand or Subordinate Lodges may have on hand, are good, and may be used until such supply on hand is exhausted.—R.W.G.T. Chase, 6s.

14. In the event of the surrender of the charter of a Lodge, the G. W. S. is bound to furnish to all who were members in good standing at the time of the surrender, who apply and furnish the proper evidence of their right to receive it, a certificate substantially in the form found in the Digest.—R.W.G.T.Hastings, 14 s.

12. A member desiring to sever his connection with a particular Lodge, or to transfer his membership from one Lodge to another, should make either personal or written application to the Lodge with which he is connected for a card of clearance, and it will be the duty of the Lodge to grant it, provided the person applying is clear of the books, and is not under charge or liable to charge.—R.W.G. T. Chase, and R.W.G.T. Hastings.

16. A Lodge has no right to refuse a card of clearance to any applicant, unless a charge is, or it about to be preferred.—R. W. G. T. Chase.

17. The passage of a vote to grant an application for a card of clearance, even though the card be not instantly handed him, severs the connection of the member with the Lodge, and he has no right after that to vote or to remain in the Lodge-room. The card itself is only for the convenience of the person applying, to show that he is a member of the Order, and to commend him to other Lodges.—R. W. G. T. Chase.

18. Clearance cards should be filled up, so as to show the rank to which the member has attained.—G. W. C. T. Hay.

19. A member in possession of a traveling card cannot join another Lodge on such card. He must obtain a *clearance* card from the Lodge in which he has membership.—R. W. G. T. Orne, 16 s.

20. After a traveling card has expired the person holding it is still a member of the Lodge from which it was received; his relations to it being the same as a member good on the books at the expiration of a quarter.—Ib.

21. Clearance and traveling cards must be granted in open Lodge, and a vote of the Lodge is required.—R. W. G. L., 19 s.

22. The vote must be a majority vote.—R. W. G. L., 18 s.

23. A member to whom a clearance card has been *voted*, but not *delivered*, is considered as holding the card from the time it is granted, and has no right to a seat in a Subordinate Lodge, nor to the use of the quarterly password.—Confirmed by R. W. G. L., on appeal from decisions of G. L. of Indiana.

24. Upon the granting of a clearance card, the person receiving it ceases to be a member, and should at once leave the Lodge.—G. W. C. T. Jordan.

25. A member justly indebted to a Lodge, for any purpose, is not entitled to a clearance card until the indebtedness is paid.—R. W. G. L., 20 s.

WITHDRAWALS.

1. The W. F. S. cannot erase a member's name on being privately requested to do so. The case must come before the Lodge, and the erasure be ordered from the Chair.—G. W. C T. Hay.

2. A person resigning his connection with the Order has no right to the privileges of the Lodge during the balance of the quarter for which he may have paid his dues.—G. W. C. T. Van Norman.

3. Any member in good standing can at any time resign his membership, and such membership ceases when he gives such notice.—R. W. G. T. Chase, 7 s.

4. Members can resign their membership in our Order at any time, when clear of charges on the books, and the effect of such resignation cannot be restricted to the *end of the quarter*, but is *immediate*.—Ib. 7 s.

5. Members withdrawing from the Order are not entitled to cards or any further privilege in the Order, but are held to the obligation of secresy.—R. W. G. L. 3 s.

6. "W. C. T., Brothers and Sisters: I denounce all connection with the I. O. G. T." is a valid withdrawal from the Order, on the presumption that the word "denounce" was used in place of one of a different meaning.—R. W. G. T. Hastings, 10 s.

7. A member can withdraw on the first of February without being required to pay the dues for the quarter terminating with the month of April, if the notice of withdrawal is given before the new officers are installed, and the Lodge is in possession of the new password.—Ib., 13 s.

8. This refers to withdrawals from the Order and clearance cards.—R. W. G. T. Orne, 15 s.

9. No charge can be preferred against a member for a violation of his obligation, *committed after notice of withdrawal* has been given, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, as such notice terminates his connection with the Lodge as far as any violation that may afterwards be committed; and as a member

in good standing can at any time resign his membership, when clear of charges on the books, such membership ceases when he gives such notice.—R. W. G. T. Chase, 7 s.

10. A member withdrawing from the Order forfeits all honors, and becomes in relation thereto as though he had never joined.—G. W. C. T. Van Norman.

11. A resignation of membership can be withdrawn without the consent of the Lodge.—G. W. C. T. Ormiston.

[Before it has been finally acted upon, but not afterwards.]

VIOLATIONS AND OFFENSES.

1. A member of a Lodge knowing another member or Lodge to have violated the obligations of the Order, should, from a sense of duty as well as a privilege, lay such information before the Lodge to which such member belongs; or, in the case of a Lodge, before the County Deputy, whose duty it will be to inquire into the circumstances and act thereon, so as to sustain the dignity and purity of the Order.

2. Any member who has good reason to believe that a member has violated the pledge, proved false to any of the obligations of the Order, or been guilty of conduct unbecoming a member of the Order, shall prefer a charge in writing, stating the nature of the offense, the time, place and circumstances, as near as may be of its commission.

3. A Lodge, or member thereof, believing that a sister Lodge is pursuing a course detrimental to the security and well-being of the Order, should visit such Lodge, and if permitted, speak kindly on such matters, but if not permitted, or if such Lodge refuses to take action, then such Lodge or member should lay the proper information before the Deputy, that order may be preserved.—G. W. C. T. Van Norman.

4. A charge of violating the obligations of the Subordinate Lodge should be preferred in and tried and

decided by the Lodge of which the accused is a member.—R. W. G T. Hastings, 12 s.

5. The manufacture, sale and use of cider or wine, fermented or unfermented, or any kind of spirituous or malt liquors, or any kind of intoxicating drinks, as a beverage, whether enumerated in the pledge or not, is a violation thereof, and the simple fact of the manufacture, sale or use of such drinks by a member shall be *prima facie* evidence against such member on a trial for violation of the pledge, so as to devolve on the accused the necessity of proving that they were not manufactured, sold or used as a beverage.—G. W. C. T.s Fergusson, McWhinnie, *et al.*

6. Any member who makes, buys or sells any of the liquors prohibited by the pledge to be used as a beverage, for the accommodation of a customer or friend, although he may not design to make any profit thereon; or any member acting as salesman of such liquors as a beverage; or any member buying or selling such liquors as a beverage, either directly or indirectly, (except as an agent or officer of the law acting officially,) violates his pledge.

7. An officer of a steamboat who occasionally makes purchases of liquors for consumption as a beverage, with other articles of merchandise, as an accommodation to patrons of the boat, but without pay or commission for himself, cannot become a member of the I. O. of G. T., or remain such and continue this practice, such purchases not being compulsory, nor any part of the legitimate duty of an officer navigating a steamboat.—R. W. G C. Black, 13 s.

8. Drinking the juice of the grape, or apple, also currant, blackberry or elderberry wine, in any state, as a beverage, is a violation of our pledge.—R. W. G. T. Chase.

9. The use of cider, *as a beverage*, in any form, is a violation of the pledge. Ignorance of the law is never any excuse for the violation of law.—G. W. C. T. Oronhyatekha.

10. The use of lager-beer as a beverage is a violation of our pledge.—R. W. G. L., 5 s.

11. A member violates the obligation of the Order by habitually visiting saloons and other groggeries, and buying cigars or (so-called) temperance drinks from a liquor seller.—G. W. C. T. Abel.

12. The use of ginger wine as a beverage is a violation of the pledge.—G. W. C. T. Fergusson.

13. The use of brandy, etc., in the culinary arts, is a violation of our pledge.—R. W. G. L., 5 s., and G. W. C. T. Abel.

14. The use of profane or obscene language by a Good Templar is a violation of the obligation.—G. L. C., and R. W. G. T. Chase, 6 s.

15. It is a violation of the Good Templars' obligation to rent a building, or buildings, to be used in selling or dealing in liquors.—R. W. G. T. Chase, 9 s., and G. W. C. T. Fergusson.

16. It is a violation of our obligation for the proprietor of a manufactory to make bottles, or barrels, *knowing* that the same will be *immediately* employed in the liquor traffic.—R. W. G. L., 9 s.

17. A carpenter or other artisan, (a member of our Order,) does not violate his obligation by merely laboring for hire in re-fitting or repairing an establishment used as a place for the sale of intoxicating drinks.—R. W. G. T. Chase, 9 s.

18. The selling of grain, *knowing* that it is to be used for the purpose of distillation, is a violation of the obligation of our Order.—R. W. G. L., 10 s.

19. A Lodge violates the constitution by "excusing a member" who has violated the pledge, and omitting to inflict some penalty, is liable to a charge.—G. W. C. T. Fergusson.

20. A member of our Order who is in the habit of playing at billiards, or engaging in other games of chance, where anything is at stake, is liable to expulsion.—G. W. C. T. Fergusson.

21. A W. C. T. violates his obligation by putting a motion to the Lodge over which he presides which will

infringe upon our constitution. He ought to refuse to put such a motion to the Lodge.—G. W. C. T. McLean.

22. A Good Templar becoming surety for an applicant for a tavern license violates his obligation.—G. W. C. T. Fergusson.

23. Any officer of our Order whose duty it is to pay over money to the Treasurer or other parties, and who fails or neglects to do so, violates his obligation.—G. W. C. T. Fergusson.

24. It is not a violation of the Good Templars' pledge to manufacture currant wine, for use as a medicine, or at the eucharist.

The quantity that may be manufactured for these purposes, by one family, it is impossible to limit. If a Lodge, from the large quantity thus made, think it is used as a beverage, a Committee of Investigation might be appointed, upon a charge preferred, stating such facts, but it would require some stronger evidence either positive or circumstantial, to convict.

One might be well satisfied in his own mind from the quantity manufactured, and the fact that none was sold, that it was used as a beverage, but he would not be justified in drawing a legal conclusion of guilt therefrom.—R. W. G. T. Chase, 7 s.

25. To purchase or manufacture cider for the purpose of making the substance known as "apple butter," is not a violation of our obligation.—G. L. C.

26. A physician's certificate or prescription shall not necessarily relieve a member from a charge for violation of the pledge, as the internal use of the liquors prohibited by the pledge is in no way provided for by our laws.—G. W. C. T. Fergusson.

27. A member of our Order signing a requisition praying that a license be granted to sell any of the liquors prohibited by our laws, or advertising the sale of such liquors in a paper under his control, violates his pledge.—G. W. C. T. Fergusson; also R. W. G. L.

28. If a member violates the pledge, and requests his name erased from the Constitution before a charge

can be preferred, the Lodge is not justified in granting such request.—G. L. C.

29. It is a violation of the Good Templars' obligation to use the Good Templars' signs, passwords or tests, in any organization or place not sanctioned by the Right Worthy Grand Lodge.—R. W. G. L., 13 s.

30. A member of the Grand Lodge is liable to a charge therein for being guilty of misconduct or grossly immoral behaviour; and the mode of proceedure is as laid down by the constitution, laws and usages of the Order.—G. W. C. T. Oronhyatekha.

31. But the Executive of the Grand Lodge is not competent to receive and try a charge during recess; nor can any action of theirs deprive a member of membership in the Grand Lodge.—G.W C.T. Oronhyatekha.

32. The practice of playing billiards in a saloon where liquors are sold, is a violation of the obligation, and Lodges can require those found guilty of this offense to be re-obligated, and may inflict any other penalty deemed appropriate.—R. W. G. T. Hastings at G. L. C.

33. No charge can be preferred against a member for violation of his obligation, committed after notice of withdrawal has been given.—R. W. G. T. Chase, 7 s.

34. The mere preference of a charge against the Lodge of which a Grand Officer is a member, does not suspend such Grand Officer, nor prevent him from filling and performing his duties as such Grand Officer.—G. W. C. T. Chase., 8 s.

35. The G. W. S. cannot avoid submitting to the Grand Lodge or Executive Committee a charge which has been placed in his hands, and a copy of which has been served upon the accused.—G. L. C.

36. It is a gross violation of our obligation to show the contents of our Rituals and Degree Books to outsiders, but not to show the outsides of the books merely.—R. W. G. T. Hastings, 14 s.

37. A member violates his pledge or obligation by drawing intoxicating liquors over a public road, if he knows them to be such.—G. W. C. T. Oronhyatekha.

38. The medicinal use of alcohol, when prescribed by a regular physician, may be a violation of the pledge. The *bona fide* intentions of the parties must be inquired into, and if the alcohol is used like strychnine or arsenic, as a medicine, then it is not a violation; but if a prescription is obtained and used merely as a cloak to use alcohol as a beverage, then it is a most contemptible and rascally violation of the pledge, and of every principle of honor.—G. W. C. T. Oronhyatekha.

39. The captain or proprietor of a steamboat who knowingly conveys intoxicating liquors from place to place, in ordinary traffic, violates his obligation.—G. W. C. T. Oronhyatekha.

40. We recognize no such ceremeny as when the question is asked, "Has any member violated his obligation?" for those who have not done so to rise to their feet, and assume the Good Templars' attitude, and its practice is not allowed.—R. W. G. L., 17 s, and G. W. C. T. Williams.—But it is quite proper for one having broken the pledge to respond and confess. It is not binding on him to do so.—G. W. C. T. Oronhyatekha.

41. A Deputy using the Q. P. W. which he has officially received from the G. W. S. for the purpose of working his way into a Lodge, while at the same time he has not paid his quarterly dues to his Lodge, thereby forfeits his commission, and is liable to a charge for violation of obligation.—G. W. C. T. Fergusson.

42. A member who *wilfully receives* a password from an unlawful source, or from a lawful source in an unlawful manner, is equally guilty with him who gives it thus.—R. W. G. T. Chase.

43. *Question:* "Benton Farley is a minor and member of Sardinia Lodge. His father commanded him to bring a pitcher of cider from the cellar for him (the father) and a neighbor to drink. He did as the father bade him; did he violate his obligation?"

Answer: We cannot make a general rule for the government of such cases. In the case presented, the

offence charged was a violation of the letter of the obligation, and should be made a matter of investigation by the Lodge; but the discipline enforced (if any should be deemed advisable) should be regulated by the circumstance attending the alleged violation.—R. W. G. T. Orne, 17 s.

44 A Brother does not violate his obligation by pressing the juice out of his apples and selling it, before or after fermentation, for vinegar or culinary purposes. Our pledge binds him not to sell it "as a beverage."—G. W. C. T. Clarke.

45. Any member of our Order who sells or gives away intoxicating liquors, either for his father or employer, violates his pledge.—G W.C.T. Van Norman.

46. Any member of our Order who either votes against the Temperance Act of 1864, or who deliberately uses his influence against the passing of the Bill, in any locality, violates his obligation as a good Templar.—G. W. C. T. McLean.

47. Any member of our Order who uses his influence or votes against the "Dunkin Act," or any other Temperance Act, is guilty of a gross violation of his obligation.—G. W. C. T. Oronhyatekha.

48. It is not consistent with the obligations of Good Templars to play cards in hotels, railway cars, steamboats, or other public places.—G.W.C.T. McLean.

49. A chemist and druggist may use alcohol for preparing the tinctures and other mixtures used in his business without violating his obligation, but he cannot sell brandy or any other spirituous liquors as such. —G. W. C. T. McLean.

50. It is a violation of a Good Templar's obligation to manufacture cider for others, not knowing for what purpose it is manufactured. He should be reasonably satisfied, either from the character of those buying or using it, or from other good evidence, that it is not to be used as a beverage.—R. W. G. L., 18s.

51. A Good Templar violates his obligation by supporting or voting for any candidate for parliamentary or municipal honors who is engaged in the manufacture

or sale of intoxicating beverages.—G. W. C. T. Oronhyatekha.

52. Does a County Commissioner violate his obligation by granting a license to sell intoxicating liquors?

This question was asked the G. W. C. T. of Indiana, and answered in the affirmative, which was sustained by the Grand Lodge. On appeal to R. W. G. L., the decision of G. W. C. T. of Indiana was *reversed*. The R. W. G. L., says:

The simple question is presented, as to whether a Good Templar can perform all the duties required of a County Commissioner by the Statutes of the State of Indiana, without violating his obligation.

It is our opinion, that a Good Templar may, without violating his obligation, perform any act or duty required of, or enjoined upon him by the Statutes of his State.

Any other construction of our obligation would exclude us from many lawful relations to the State, and the business of the communities in which we live. In the State of Indiana, we could not act as County Commissioners. In no State could we perform the duties often required of Sheriffs, Executors, or Administrators. This no man intends when he joins the Order. Nor does sound policy or correct principle require any such thing at our hands. We lose none of our interest in the country when we become Templars, and our duties as citizens are as binding as those of others. We are not at war with the laws under which we live, and we have a common interest with our neighbors in seeing the same fully and honestly executed.—R. W. G. L., 14th s.

53. We regard it as contrary to the spirit of the obligation for any member of our Order to vote for any man for any public office, who is known to be opposed to total abstinence and legal prohibition, or in any way favor a License law, or to refuse to remonstrate and vote against any man or measure calculated to encourage license instead of prohibition.—R. W. G. L. 14th s., 99.

54. Can a member, under any circumstances, purchase intoxicating liquor to be used as a beverage, without violating his obligation? Ordinarily it would be a violation, but cases might arise where it would not, and each case must therefore be taken and adjudged on its merits.—G. W. C. T. Oronhyatekha.

55. The playing of Bagatelle is not contrary to the obligation of a Good Templar, unless in connection with the liquor traffic or gambling.—G. W. C. T. Oronhyatekha.

56 If a member is acting as an agent for a manufacturer of cider, is he pursuing an unworthy course? Not necessarily so. The purposes for which the sales are made would be an element in determining the case.—G. W. C. T Jordan.

57. Ordinarily it would be a violation of our obligation, for a member of our Order to use or administer spirituous liquors in case of sickness, without the prescription of a physician, but I can conceive of cases where it would not be—cases of sudden emergency, where action had to be taken before a physician could be consulted. The special circumstances should be considered in the decision of each particular case.—R. W. G. L., 20s.

58. On the evening of June 3, 1873, a brother arose in Social Harmony Lodge, No. 86, East Abington, Mass., and said, "If drinking whiskey-punch unknowingly is a violation of the pledge, I have done it." The W. C. T. decided that it was a violation. An appeal was taken to the Lodge Deputy, who sustained the W. C. T.; an appeal was taken to the G. W. C. T, who sustained the Deputy. The matter, with other decisions of the G. W. C. T., was laid before the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, at its session in September last, by the G. W. C. T., in his report, recommended that the "question involved in this appeal be submitted to the R. W. G. Templar for his decision." The report of the committee was adopted.

This is a case where, in my judgment, the ends of justice would be best secured if the decision of the

Lodge to which the individual belonged was final. The proper decision to be given depends upon a variety of facts that ordinarily can be known to no person outside the Lodge; or, if known, not *so well known* as to the Lodge; such as the character of the person who makes the statement, the time, place and circumstances of the drinking, etc., etc.

While I admit it may be *possible* a person might "drink whiskey punch unknowingly," it is very difficult to believe that a person old enough and intelligent enough to be a member of a Lodge of Good Templars could drink it without knowing he was drinking something he was not at liberty to drink under his pledge.

A person might make the statement made by the member of Social Harmony Lodge, and possibly think he was telling the truth, when, in reality, his intention was to deceive. To illustrate: He might say he did not know he was drinking *whiskey-punch*, which might be literally true; while he did know he was drinking something that was *intoxicating*. Or, he might say he did not *know*, while in his own mind he was well satisfied that he was doing what he was pledged not to do. The fact that the W. C. T.,—and as the Lodge did not object, I take it for granted that they assented to the decision—and the Lodge Deputy, who was on the spot, and knew the character of the individual and all the circumstances connected with the case, decided that the act *was* a violation of the pledge, is to my mind sufficient evidence that it was so; and hence I have no hesitation in confirming the decisions already given.

59. It is a violation of obligation to have the ritual reprinted, even if there should be some alterations.—R. W. G. T. Orne, 16 s.

60. Grand Lodge officers can institute Lodges of an organization that allows the use of wine and cider without violating their obligation.—Ib.

61. An individual engaged in the advancement of an organization that allows the use of wine and cider can be a G. W. C. T. in the I. O. G. T.—Ib.

62. A Good Templar would not violate his obliga-

tion by instituting a Lodge of an organization that allowed the drinking of lager beer.—Ib.

To decide the last three (60, 61, 62) questions otherwise would exclude from membership of our Order thousands who are active members and officers of other secret organizations that do not require fidelity to the total abstinence pledge as a condition of membership, and consequently *allow* the use of the beverages mentioned. In deciding the foregoing questions, it is understood that the obligations which are taken by members of such organizations contain *no* provision *permitting* the use of any intoxicating beverages whatever, but that such right is *inferred* because not *prohibited*, and its exercise is sanctioned by the usage of such organizations —Ib.

63. The last three (60, 61, 62) decisions were approved by the R. W. G. L. with this additon: *Provided* that if in each of the last three questions, immediately before the word "organizanion," the words "ostensible temperance" were inserted, the first two (60, 61) should be answered *No*, and the last (62), *Yes*.—R. W. G. L., 16s.

64. A part of our obligation is to discountenance the manufacture and sale of liquor in all proper ways; hence the decision that it is a violation to rent a building for the sale of liquor—to raise barley exclusively for distilling purposes—to sign petitions or bonds for license, as all these countenance and encourage the liquor traffic. But we must draw the line somewhere, or nearly every man will be excluded from our Order. Evidently, not everybody who is hired to put in a pane of glass or paint a door in a hotel, who works out a day to help cut a field of barley, who happens to drive a cart for a day, that casually has a barrel of whiskey in it, or who sets type in a newspaper advertisement for a liquor store, is to be shut out from the benefits of our Order, or liable to the stigma of trial and punishment. We must be reasonable in construing our obligation; and, while we would exclude the proprietor of a newspaper who advertises for the liquor establishment, we

would not his clerk who makes out the bill and receives the pay, or the printer who sets the type and works off the paper; or, while we would make it a violation to sign a license petition or bond, we would not attach guilt to the clerk or scrivener who may chance to pen it. In short, in all *direct* acts of making and vending intoxicating drinks, we exclude both principal and agent, clerk or employee; but in acts which only indirectly encourages the liquor traffic, only the principal.—R. W. G. T. Chase, 9th s.

65. Before initiation a candidate is assured that the obligation will not interfere with his duties arising from any of the relations of life. His wife falls sick, she not being a member of the Order, and her physician prescribes alcoholic liquors with other medicines; does he violate his oligation by buying for the same? No, if the purchase was for purely medicinal purposes. —G. W. C. T. Jordan.

CHARGES AND TRIALS.

1. When a charge has been preferred, the W. C. T. shall appoint a committee of three members, who shall, as soon as practicable, summons the accused and witnesses, *pro* and *con*, and investigate the matter.—G. L. C.

2. In the investigation of any charges against a member, the committee may receive evidence from any person whether a member or not, but it shall be competent, at all times, for such committee to decide upon the value of such evidence, and give it due weight. G. W. C. T. Van Norman.

3. A member charged with an offense has a right to be tried by *all* the members of the committee. True it is that in ordinary matters referred to committees, a majority of such committee can act; but there seems to be wide reasons for a departure from the general rule here, and require *all* the members of an investigation committee to constitute a quorum for the trial of the accused. It may be the absent member of the

committee is the one in whose ability, impartiality and influence the accused has most confidence; and he has a right to presume, in case a majority finds the charge sustained, that the presence of the absent one would have so influenced the majority, as to change the result in his favor. We cannot be too careful of our safeguards around the accused, and one of the most important of these is, that *all* the committee should be present to hear and determine charges for violation of obligation.—R. W. G. T. Chase, 7 s.

4. A charge for violating the obligations of the Subordinate Lodge should be preferred in, and tried and decided by the Lodge of which the accused is a member.—R. W. G. T. Hastings, 12 s.

5. A committee of investigation can receive the testimony of an accused brother, or sister, when on trial for violation of the pledge, or obligation of a Good Templar. As a matter of course, the committee must judge of the value of the testimony, especially should it conflict with the testimony of other witnesses.—Ib.

6. In a trial for violation of the pledge, or any other offense, it is the duty of the committee to notify the accused of the time and place of meeting for the trial, and notice by mail after a reasonable time, is legal and sufficient notice.—G. L. C.

7. While a Lodge has a perfect right to investigate a charge preferred against any of its members, still it has no right to investigate a charge against a Grand Officer as such.—G. L. C.

8. If a member, in possession of clearance card from the Grand Lodge, shall be guilty of an offense, a charge shall be made to the Grand Worthy Chief Templar or his Deputy, who shall transfer the same to a Lodge in the vicinity of the accused for trial in the usual form; and in case of conviction the Grand Lodge shall be notified of the action.—G. L. C.

9. A committee of investigation can be discharged by the Lodge and a new one appointed, before a report has been made.—R. W. G. T. Chase.

10. When a charge has been preferred, and the

accuser declines to prosecute, the committee must report the charge not sustained.—G.W,C.T. McWhinnie.

11. *Question:* What ought to be done with a member who refuses to appear before a Committee of Investigation to give evidence in a case where a charge has been preferred?

Answer: The Committee should report him guilty of contempt, and the Lodge should expel him on the expiration of the customary two weeks, unless in the meantime he consents to appear and give evidence.—G. W. C. T. Oronhyatekha.

12. The published statement of a member may be considered in evidence against him, but the court trying him will, of course, determine the weight of the evidence.—R. W. G. T. Russell, 19 s.

13. If a charge is preferred against a member or members, and said charge is dismissed by a vote of the Lodge without any investigation, does the Lodge forfeit its charter? That must be left to the judgement of the Grand Lodge or its executive committee.—R. W. G. T. Orne, 17 s.

14. A violation of a rule of order must be considered, or steps taken towards considering it, at the same meeting during which it occurred.—R. W G L., 81 s.

15. Where a member used disrespectful language towards another, and no notice was taken of it until the next meeting, when a charge was preferred for such language: held that the charge could not be entertained, because no notice was taken of it at the time the language was spoken.—Ib.

16. Charges can be preferred against an absent brother at any time (temporarily absent), and a committee of investigation be appointed; but the committee should wait for the brother to return before acting, until the committee are satisfied that one notice has been received, and the Lodge should give the committee sufficient time to do this before asking for a report.—R. W. G. L., 20 s.

17. A committee, when reporting a charge not sustained, if they are satisfied the charge was malicious,

should also report the fact, in which event the name of the person making the charge should be given, and a charge preferred against him. In no other case should the W. C. T. give the name of the accuser.—R. W. G. L., 20 s.

18. In balloting upon the report of a committee of investigation recommending a penalty, all that is necessary is for the W. C. T. to instruct the members as to which color rejects or adopts the recommendation.—R. W. G. L., 20 s.

19. If a member charges another with violating Article II. of our constitution, it is not in the power of the Lodge to withdraw such a charge, all parties consenting, in order to allow the member so charged to resign.—G. W. C. T Cronhyatekha.

20. Can a member of another Lodge be proceeded against for contempt for refusing to appear before a committee of investigation to give evidence, and what is the course to pursue? The fact should be reported to the Lodge of which the person refusing is a member, and such Lodge should at once proceed as if the contempt had occurred in its own meeting.—G. W. C. T. Oronhyatekha.

21. If a committee appointed to investigate a charge against a member fail, neglect or refuse to meet for that purpose, it should at once be discharged and a new one appointed —G. W. C. T. Jordan.

22. Can a member of one Lodge bring a charge against a member of another in the usual way, or must he bring it in the form of a communication? Art. IX, Sec. 3, Sub. Con. requires a charge to be signed by a member of the Lodge of which the accused is a member. —G. W. C. T. Oronhyatekha.

PENALTIES AND RESULTS.

1. If a member acknowledge a violation of the pledge, the W. C. T. shall declare forfeited all honors previously earned by such member, and at once call for a ballot on the question of inflicting one of the

penalties prescribed by the Constitution ; and the penalty decided on by a majority of the votes cast, shall at once be imposed; and the party having violated the pledge, shall not be permitted to sit in the Lodge while the penalty is being discussed or the vote being taken.—G. W. C. T. Fergusson.

2. A Lodge shall not inflict any penalty for violation of the pledge, except that laid down in the Constitution and laws of our Order.—G. W. C. T. Fergusson.

3. An acknowledgment, personally or in writing, by a member, of a violation of the pledge, is in accordance with the spirit of our Constitution, and the Lodge may, without delay, award the penalty prescribed by law.—G. W. C. T. Fergusson.

4. A member losing his connection with the Order by suspension, expulsion, or voluntary resignation, cannot claim any honors when he again connects himself with the Order ; and any member acknowledging or convicted of a violation of the pledge shall forfeit all honors previously earned.—G. L. C.

5. A W. C. T. refusing to abide by the decision of his Lodge, until reversed by a higher power, forfeits his seat and honors.—G. W. C. T. Van Norman.

6. A presiding officer who wilfully destroys papers or other property of the Lodge or Order, forfeits his office and honors.—G. W. C. T. Hay.

7. Any member convicted of a crime by any judicial tribunal may be suspended or expelled by a vote of the Lodge without any formal charge, notice or trial.—G. L. C.

8. When a charge is preferred against any member of a Subordinate Lodge, being also a member of the Degree Temple, and the charge is sustained, and the member is expelled from the Subordinate Lodge, the action taken also expels said member from the Degree Temple.—G. L. C.

9. A Lodge forfeits its charter by striking out of the pledge the word "cider."—G. W. C. T. Fergusson.

10. A Lodge passing a resolution prohibiting the

proposal and initiation of females, and adhering thereto, forfeits its charter.—G. W. C. T. Fergusson.

11. Any Grand officer absenting himself from his office, thus leaving it vacant, shall forfeit said office, unless good and sufficient reasons are assigned for such absence.—G. L. C.

12. Some penalty must always be imposed. The Lodge cannot reinstate on motion without fixing a penalty.—R. W. G. L., 9 s.

13. It is necessary for a member to renew his obligation after he has violated his pledge. He must also re-sign the Constitution.—R. W. G. L. 3 s, and G. W. C. T. Van Norman.

14. A Subordinate Lodge having the following By-Law: "Members who shall practise any *vicious* or *immoral* habit, which shall injure themselves or their families, and disgrace this Order, *shall be expelled;*" a charge for violation of such By-Law must specify the character or nature of the vicious or immoral habit complained of, as a charge of "immortality," generally, cannot be sustained under such a By-Law, such irregularity would not be waived by the member charged appearing and offering evidence in defense, if he did so under protest, giving notice and filing his objections or exceptions thereto.—R. W. G. T. Chase, 7 s.

15. If the Committee of Investigation report guilty, and the Lodge fails to vote *expulsion*, it cannot afterwards vote *suspension*.—R. W. G. T. Chase, 7 s.

16. The Lodge could not, at the following meeting, upon the decision of the W. C. T., that the preceding vote of *suspension* was unconstitutional, by a ballot vote, have the party charged expelled. The Lodge by refusing to vote *expulsion* in the first instance, exhausted its power over the subject matter, and any further action could only be attained by a re-consideration of the first vote, *at the same meeting*.—R.W.G.T. Chase, 7 s.

17. In such case, however, the W. C. T., under his general power to watch over counsel and reprove wayward members, might administer a reprimand in open Lodge.—R. W. G. T. Chase, 7 s.

[Decisions 14, 15, 16, 17, are based upon the By-law making the penalty *expulsion*, and only affect actions taken under it.]

18. It is in contravention of the terms and spirit of the obligation taken by all who become members of this Order for a Subordinate Lodge to excuse a member for violation of that obligation under any circumstances; and in all cases some order or degree of punishment should be administered.—R. W. G. L., 98.

19. A member suspended from his Lodge, having appealed to the Grand Lodge, is still to be treated as a suspended member until the action of the Subordinate Lodge is reversed by the Grand Lodge.—R. W. G. T. Chase.

20. The vote to expel, suspend, fine, or reprimand must be by ballot.—Ib.

21. It must be a majority vote.—Sub. Lodge Con., Art IX., Sec. 2.

22. When a member has been suspended for three months for a violation of the pledge, the motion to reconsider such action must be made *at the same* meeting, though if not desirable to act upon it, the action upon the motion to reconsider might be postponed to any future time, within the period of his suspension.—R. W. G. T. Chase.

23. In case of contempt in open Lodge, the vote to inflict the penalty should be by ballot, the same as if found guilty upon a charge preferred and investigated by a committee.—Ib.

24. A Subordinate Lodge having the following Article in its Constitution, viz.: "When any committee reports the charge sustained, the offending person shall be fined, reprimanded, suspended, or expelled, as the majority of the Lodge, at a regular meeting, may determine," would have a right to inflict both fine and suspension, or both fine and reprimand, as a penalty for the violation of obligation.

The whole spirit of our laws and usages is to inflict such penalties as shall restore the offender, and work a wholesome restraint against future violation; and if a

Lodge deems the ends of justice, and the object of our system of punishment better attained by the infliction of both a short suspension and small fine than either alone, it may do so.—R. W. G. L, 9 s.

25. If a member is expelled from a Subordinate Lodge, and appeals from said action to the Grand Lodge, such member is not entitled to the privileges of the Order while such appeal awaits the action of the Grand Lodge.—R. W. G. T. Chase, 5 s.

26. *Question* If an officer or past officer of a Grand Lodge should be expelled for any act whatever, and remove to another jurisdiction, and at once become a member of a Lodge in said jurisdiction, would his reception be legal, and if so, could he take a seat in the R. W. G. Lodge, without first becoming a member of the Grand Lodge in that jurisdiction?

Decided. If the Lodge receiving him was ignorant that he was an expelled member, his reception would be legal so far as to make him a member of the Order, but he would be liable to be dealt with at once, and subject to the same penalty as for any violation of his obligation; but as by his expulsion he forfeited all honors previously acquired, he could not take a seat in the R. W. Grand Lodge without first becoming a member of the Grand Lodge of said jurisdiction.—Ib., 8 s.

27. In case of suspension for *any cause*, membership cannot be resumed in another Lodge, and honor retained.—R. W. G. T. Hastings, 12 s.

28. When a number of parties are to be expelled from a Lodge for non-payment of dues, they must be balloted for separately, and with ball ballots, and not as a whole.—G. W. C. T. Fergusson.

29. Members must be notified before the Lodge can proceed to expel them for non-payment of dues.—G. W. C. T. Ormiston.

30. Subordinate Lodges shall not hold dancing parties in connection with their meetings, or under the auspices of our Order, and any Lodge disregarding this law shall be fined or suspended, or shall forfeit its charter, at the discretion of the Grand Lodge.—G. L. C.

31. Dancing is an amusement in relation to the propriety of which there is a wide difference of opinion, even among church members. While our Order does not attempt to interfere with the amusement of its members, it is not proper for *Lodges, as such*, to engage in anything of this kind while there is such a difference of opinion among its members as to its propriety. —R. W. G. T. Hastings, 14 s.

32. Any violation by a Lodge of either Grand or Subordinate Constitution, or a refusal to pay the assessments regularly made upon it, works a forfeiture of charter.—R. W. G. T. Chase, 7 s.

33. Holding regular meetings of the Lodge on Sunday evenings is improper, and such action works a forfeiture of Charter.—Ib., 6 s.

34. Any member hereafter publishing and selling officers cards, odes, or private work of this Order shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable to expulsion; and any Lodge purchasing such work may be punished by forfeiture of Charter.—Ib., 2s.

35. In case a fine is inflicted for violation of obligation or pledge, the amount of fine should be fixed by the Lodge.—G. W. C. T. Oronhyatekha.

36. Any wilful infraction of the Constitution, upon a material point, is such a violation as to work a forfeiture of Charter. For example, most of our Sub-Constitutions require suspensions or expulsions to be by *ballot* vote, at a *regular* meeting; hence, expulsion by a *viva voce* vote, however unanimous, or at a *special* meeting, would be such a violation of the Constitution as to work a forfeiture of the Charter. Again: our Constitutions generally require, "that applications for Degrees shall be accompanied by the amount required therefor." Now, if a Lodge should only require the fee to be paid before the Degree was conferred, it would not be such a material violation as to work a forfeiture of Charter.—R. W. G. T. Chase, 7 s.

37. It has been decided (G. L. Wisconsin) that in case of contempt it is not necessary to vote by ballot to expel a member; that the adoption of the report by

the usual vote expelled the member. This is erroneous; the vote to inflict the penalty should be by ballot the same as if found guilty upon a charge preferred and investigated by a committee.—R. W. G. T. Chase.

38. If a full Degree member, having violated his pledge, is reinstated in the Subordinate Lodge, it is necessary that such member be reinstated in the Degree Temple; and at any time before expulsion reinstatement is consistent.—R. W. G. L., 3 s.

39. A Lodge forfeits its Charter by persistently *refusing* to affix a penalty.

40. The vote for the infliction of the penalty of reprimand should be taken in the ordinary way (by ballot).—G. W. C. T. Oronhyatekha.

41. The penalty of reprimand should be inflicted before re-obligation.—G. W. C. T. Oronhyatekha.

42. A Lodge having decided upon reprimand as a penalty, I am clearly of opinion that said Lodge has the right to direct any of its officers or members to reprimand the offending member, more especially if the W. C. T. is a consenting party.—G. W. C. T. Ormiston.

43. Reprimand must be administered in open Lodge. It cannot be administered in the ante-room.—G. W. C. T. Oronhyatekha.

44. A Grand Lodge has not the right to say that members shall not be expelled from Subordinate Lodges for non-payment of dues; none but Subordinate Lodges may.—R. W. G. L., 18 s.

45. A member cannot be expelled for refusing to give the name of another member who gave him the password before he joined the Order.—G. W. C. T. Ormiston.

46. (1) Can a member of our Order keep the floor when called to order by the W. C. T., and advance questions, dictate law, and provoke discussion upon business that has been properly managed, and a full confidence manifested by more than seven-eighths of the members, subjects that are disposed of constitutionally, and on points of law defy any Grand Officer

or Right Grand Officer to be able to teach or dictate to him the rules of order, or the interpretations of the Constitutions and By-laws adopted by this Grand Body? (2) Which is the legal course to pursue against such a member—prefer a charge in the usual way, or dispose of it in the Lodge? *Ans.* (1) A member guilty of such conduct would be liable to punishment therefor. (2) No charge is necessary; the Lodge should at once proceed to impose a penalty, *and inflict it.*—G. W. C. T. Ormiston.

47. It is necessary to re-obligate, when Article II. of our Constitution has been violated.—G. W.C.T. Jordan.

48. Any punishment which a Lodge may by proper vote direct can be inflicted upon members guilty of violating the password.—G. W. C. T. Jordan.

49. An officer of a Subordinate Lodge who violates his obligation should be re-obligated on reinstatement; but he cannot be elected to office sooner than one year after reinstatement.—G. W. C. T. Jordan.

50. A Lodge refusing to inflict one of the penalties prescribed by the Constitution, after a charge is duly sustained against a member, violates the Constitution, and if persisted in, it will work a forfeiture of charter. Any disobedience to the ruling of the G. W. C. T. is a gross violation of duty and Constitution. Implicit obedience to the decisions of the chief, until set aside or reversed on appeal, is essential to our success as an Order.—G. W. C. T. Jordan.

51. When the Lodge has agreed on a penalty, if that penalty be less than expulsion, the member should be notified to present himself and submit to it. If, after notification, he does not appear, he may be expelled for contempt, but if he has not been notified, he cannot be expelled. A verbal notice by the W. C. T. would be sufficient.—G. W. C. T. Jordan.

APPEALS.

1. All matters coming before the R. W. Grand Lodge in the shape of memorials and appeals, must be pre-

sented through the R. W. G. Secretary, so that he may be prepared to give all information which may be in his possession relative to such papers.—R. W. G. L., 6 s.

2. A member feeling aggrieved at the action of a Lodge, and appealing therefrom, does not thereby suspend the act of the Lodge or Deputy, for the highest decision which has been obtained is binding, until reversed by a higher authority.—G. W. C. T. Hay.

3. Any member feeling aggrieved at the decision of a Lodge, and wishing to appeal, must give notice of such appeal at the time when the decision appealed against is given.—G. L. C.

4. A member of a Subordinate Lodge under the jurisdiction of a Grand Lodge, cannot appeal direct to the R. W. G. Templar or R. W. G. Lodge without the consent of the Grand Lodge or the G, W. C. T. thereof.—R. W. G. T. Chase, 8 s.

5. Subordinate Lodges, and members under the jurisdiction of Grand Lodges, have the right to appeal *from the action of Grand Lodges without the consent of such Grand Lodges*, the Constitution of the R. W. G. Lodge only cutting off an appeal from Subordinates or members *direct* to the R. W. G. L.—4 s.

6. It is ordered that in all cases of appeal from Grand Lodges to the R. W. G. Templar or the R. W. G. Lodge, the following rules must be observed, to entitle such appeals to consideration:

First. The appellant must give notice of his intention to appeal to the Grand Lodge in open session, if in attendance on such session, or if not in attendance, give such notice in writing to the G. W. Secretary of such Grand Lodge within thirty days from the time such decision was rendered.

Second. The appellant shall serve a copy of his ground of appeal and argument to sustain it, if he use any, in writing, upon the G. W. Secretary of such Grand Lodge, within thirty days from the time such decision was rendered, of which such G. W. Secretary shall forthwith serve a certified copy upon the G. W. C. T.

of such Grand Lodge, and upon the party or parties interested in such appeal as appellees.

Third. The G. W. C. T., or appellees, shall, within fifteen days from the time of such service, file with the G. W. Secretary, his or their answer to appellant, and reasons to sustain such decision, or such appeal shall be decided *ex parte.*

Fourth. The G. W. Secretary shall, within thirty days from the time such notice and argument are served upon him by appellant, send to the R. W. G. Templar a certified copy of all matters connected with such appeal, including the original question, decision by the Grand Lodge, notice, argument and answer.

Fifth. In all cases where notice is required under these rules, evidence of the same having been duly sent by mail shall be held sufficient.—R. W. G. T. Chase, 8s.

7. When a decision has been rendered by the G. W. C. T., and a brother of a Subordinate Lodge gives notice of an appeal from such decision to the Grand Lodge, such notice of appeal does not suspend the decision of the G. W. C. T. until the decision of the Grand Lodge can be obtained.—Ib., 7 s.

8. Does an appeal stay all proceedings until settled? Thus, an officer in a Lodge, Grand or Subordinate, is charged with violation, and thereby suspended; but the charge is not sustained in the Lodge, hence he resumes his duty; does an appeal from that decision continue his suspension until settled by a higher power? This question originates from an entire misapprehension of the effect of a charge for the violation of obligation upon the standing of a member in the Lodge. The declaratory part of the interrogatory contains the error, namely, "that a member charged with violation is thereby suspended." The mere preference of a charge against a member does not thereby suspend him; but such a member is entitled to a seat in the Lodge, and to all his rights and privileges until such appeal is decided; and if the charge had been sustained and he suspended by a vote of the Lodge, and an appeal taken,

he would have remained a suspended member until the disposition of such appeal.—Ib., 6 s.

9 A member suspended from his Lodge, having appealed to the Grand Lodge, is still to be treated as a suspended member until the action of the Subordinate Lodge is reversed by the Grand Lodge.—Ib.

10. A County Deputy cannot appeal to the R. W. G. L. from the decision of a G. W. C. T., but must do so through the Grand Lodge, unless the written consent of the G. W. C. T. be obtained thereto.—Ibid, 8 s.

11. The Grand Lodge must either sustain or reverse the action of the Subordinate Lodge, dismiss the appeal, which virtually sustains the action of the Subordinate Lodge, or send the case back for a new trial; and a reversal remits the fine, if one was imposed, or reinstates, if suspended or expelled. But the Grand Lodge, or G. W. C. T., has no power to increase or reduce a penalty, where the proceedings were regular, and the charge is sustained by the evidence; though such *recommendations* may be made to the Subordinate Lodge as may be deemed best for the interests of the Order.—R. W. G. T. Chase, 7 s.

12. If a G. W. C. Templar, on appeal from the action of a Subordinate Lodge, restores a brother to membership, the action of the G. W. C. T. stands until reversed by competent authority.—R. W. G. T. Hastings, 14 s.

13. An appeal cannot be taken from the action of a G. W. C. Templar to the R. W. Grand Templar or R. W. G. Lodge without the consent of the Grand Lodge with which the G. W. C. Templar is connected.—Ib.

14. If a member is expelled from a Subordinate Lodge, and appeals from said action to the Grand Lodge, such member is not entitled to the privileges of the Order while such appeal awaits the action of the Grand Lodge.—R. W. G. T. Chase 5 s.

15. On the hearing of an appeal before the committee of a Grand Lodge, or the R. W. G. Lodge, the parties in interest have the right to be heard; and if the appellee is absent and has been properly notified,

if notice was necessary, the appellant may be heard and the case decided *ex parte*.—R. W. G. T. Chase.

16. The G. W. C. T. of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia decided that an appeal could not be taken to the Grand Lodge on a question of law, which was overruled by R. W. G. T. Hastings, whose decision was approved by the R. W. G. L., 14 s.

17. The circumstances affecting the right of an appeal can be determined only by the body or officer to which the appeal is taken.—R. W. G. T. Russell, 19 s.

18. A member of a Subordinate Lodge can, by consent of the County Deputy, appeal from the decision of his Lodge to the Grand Lodge without first appealing to the County Deputy.—G. W. C. T. Jordan.

USAGE AND PRACTICE.

1. In a certain Subordinate Lodge a motion was made, "That a committee be appointed to make arrangements to get up a dance or something of that kind, to celebrate the anniversary of the institution of our Lodge," which motion the W. C. T. declared out of order. An appeal was taken to the Lodge, and the W. C. T. sustained. Decided, that the chair should have entertained the motion, and the Lodge was in error in sustaining him.—R. W. G. T. Chase, 7 s

2. It is not right for any one, in Subordinate or Grand Lodge, on rising to make a proposition or speak in the Lodge, to make any sign of salutation.—R.W.G.L., 19 s.

3. It is imperative, that in speaking in Subordinate, Grand, or R. W. Grand Lodge, that the party wishing to do so rise to his feet and address the chair in the proper manner.—Ib.

4. A committee appointed to do a certain work make their report: a motion to "receive the report and discharge the committee" is out of order. The report is the property of the Lodge, to do with as they please, and the committee having done what they were ordered to do, cease to be a committee. This last clause does not refer to standing committees.—Ib.

5. Officers, in the discharge of their duties, are not required to make the usual salutation on retiring. The object of salutation on retiring is to avoid confusion, and that members may be assured it is in order for them to retire, and certainly there is no necessity or propriety in making the salutation to an inferior officer (which is equivalent to asking if in order to retire) when *ordered to go out* on duty by the *presiding* officer. But as such officers enter on the same footing as private members, the salutation should be given on entering.—R. W. G. T. Chase.

6. At the Ottawa session, 1869, G. W. C. T. Oronhyatekha, in the election of officers, refused to open the second ballot for a certain office after it had been declared closed. Appeal was taken to the Grand Lodge and the decision of the chair reversed. The R. W. G. Templar (Orne) being present, was asked for an opinion, which he gave, endorsing the decision of the chair.

7. Our Constitution requires a strict observance of the system of arrangement laid down in the ritual.—G. W. C. T. McLean.

8. The mourning badge of the Order shall be black crape, worn on the left arm. The official badges and emblems may be draped in mourning.—G. L. C.

9. Business must be transacted under its proper order, but the Lodge may at any time, by motion, suspend the order of business and take up any particular order. —G. W. C. T. Hay.

10. The Ritual of our Order cannot be used in the opening of public temperance meetings, nor is the public installation of officers sanctioned by our law or usage.—G. L. C.

11. The R. W. G. Templar, while presiding, should be addressed simply as Worthy Templar.—R. W. G. L., 1 s.

12. It is not proper for a member to exercise the voting privilege while standing outside, and voting through the open window. We have forms for entering and retiring while a Lodge is in session, which must be observed in all cases, and no member can enter or re-

tire without compliance with these forms. If the member leaves in form he voluntarily resigns his rights in the Lodge-room while absent, and if outside *without* compliance with the forms, he is not in order to exercise the privileges of the Lodge while in session.—R. W. G. T. Orne, 15 s.

13. If one illegal vote changed the result of an election, or even rendered the question doubtful as to the result, it would invalidate the election; but in the event the majority for one of the candidates was so large that the illegal vote could not possibly affect the result, the election would be valid.—R. W. G. L, 14 s.

14. It is no part of the work of this Order to accompany the signs with language explaining such signs.—R. W. G. T. Hastings.

15. In giving the unwritten work to a candidate, it is wrong to explain the meaning of the first three sig... —R. W. G. L., 19 s.

16. What are Lodges to understand by the question: "Are there any waiting to be reinstated?" It is customary to send the W. M. to ascertain if there are any in waiting, and report.—G. W. C. T. Jordan.

17. It is not proper, when the question is asked in Subordinate Lodges, "Has any member violated the pledge or obligation?" for all members who have not violated to respond by rising to their feet, or otherwise, nor can the Lodge require any response.—G. L. C. and R. W. G. L.

18. A motion to reconsider must always be made by those voting in the majority.—G. W. C. T. Oronhyatekha.

19. It is the custom in Lodges generally for members to enter and retire during the recess for the congratulation of new members.—R. W. G. L., 20 s.

20. Members entering during recess are not required to salute the P. W. C. T. when the Lodge is again called to order.—Ib.

21. It is not customary for the Guards to remain at their posts during recess.—Ib.

22. When a motion is properly before the Lodge, the

question then is on its adoption. If an amendment is moved and seconded, the question then is on the adoption of the amendment; and this question must be disposed of before the question can be taken on the original motion.—Ib.

23. If, in putting the question on the amendment, the vote should stand eleven to eleven, it would then be the duty of the presiding officer to give the casting vote. If he votes in favor of the amendment, his vote adopts it, and the question then before the Lodge is on the adoption of the motion as amended; should he vote against the amendment, that defeats it, and the question then recurs on the original motion.—Ib.

24. If the W. C. T. calls upon a member to vote, it is his duty to do so, unless excused by the Lodge,—Ib.

25. It is entirely proper, in Grand Lodge session, for the G. W. C. T. to authorize or request the G. W. Counsellor to respond to the salutation.—Ib.

26. It is proper for a Grand Lodge to request either a P. G. W. C. T., or the G. W. Counsellor, to administer the obligation to those who wish to take the Grand Lodge Degree after the regular initiation, or even to designate any other suitable member of the body to do it, in case there should be one who for any reason was especially adapted to the work —Ib.

27. A motion to lie on the table having been negatived, cannot be repeated at a later stage of the debate unless some other motion has intervened.—Ib.

28. When the P. W. C. T. and W. F. S. retire to the ante-room at the command of the W. C. T., to propound the usual questions previous to initiating a candidate, they are obliged to work their way back into the Lodge in the usual manner.—G. W. C. T. Ormiston

29. A motion for an intermission when working under Order of Business No. 18 would be perfectly in order.—G. W. C. T. Ormiston.

30. A W. C. T can change the order of business when necessary without a special vote of the Lodge, no member objecting thereto.—Ib

31. It is improper for the W. V. T. to give the salu-

tation to the W. C. T. after examining the Guards at the opening of the Lodge. One reason against it is, you are not yet satisfied that all present are entitled to remain.—R. W. G. T. Russell, 19 s.

CHARTERS.

1 The name of a regularly admitted member shall in no case be erased from the Charter.—G. L. C.

2. It is proper for a Lodge to erase the name of an applicant for Charter who has never presented himself for initiation.—R. W. G. T. Chase.

3. No Subordinate Lodge can surrender its Charter, or be dissolved, so long as the number of members in good standing required to institute a new Lodge *object thereto*; and to give all an opportunity to make such objections, at least one week's notice should be given of the time when such resolution is to be acted upon. In most Grand Lodges this number is ten —Ib, 7 s.

4. In Canada the number is nine, and four weeks' notice must be given before such resolution can be disposed of.

5. Any violation by a Lodge of either the Grand or Subordinate Constitution, or a refusal to pay the assessments regularly made upon it, works a forfeiture of the charter. Also, refusal to submit to the decrees of the Grand Lodge, or purchasing cards, odes or private work of the Order from any other source than the Grand Lodge, works a forfeiture of the charter.—Ib.

6. In case of surrender or forfeiture of charter of a Subordinate Lodge, the Grand Lodge has no right to demand the books of the W. S., W. F. S, and W. T.—R. W. G. L., 8 s.

7. There is no law of our Order that would interfere with the granting of charters for Lodges composed of persons of African descent, and my own opinion is, that it would be expedient to encourage them in every way in our power to protect themselves from the evils of intemperance, and to aid us in our efforts to drive intemperance from the land. I have a most earnest

desire that in meeting questions of this kind, the Order of Good Templars may always take the high ground of *Christian Principle*, and trust in God that all will be well in the end.—R. W. G. T. Hastings, 12 s.

8. All members present on the night of the organization of a Lodge should be considered charter members, whether their names appear on the charter or not. —Ib.

9. In case of the surrender or forfeiture of the charter of a Subordinate Lodge, the Grand Lodge has no control over its property, other than the Rituals and cards containing the private work of the Order.—Ib., 14 s.

10. Persons who are members of Lodges cannot sign an application for charter of a new Lodge, and be initiated as charter members of the new Lodge, even though they have not attended, and say they will not attend, the meetings of the old Lodge. They must dissolve all connection with one Lodge, either by card of clearance or resignation before they can join another.—R. W. G. T. Orne, 15 s.

11. In the event of the surrender of the charter of a Lodge, the G. W. S. is bound to furnish to all who were members in good standing at the time of the surrender, who apply and furnish the proper evidence of their right to receive it, a certificate substantially in the form found in the Digest.—R. W. G. T. Hastings, 14 s.

12. The taking away of the charter of a Lodge is a thing that never should be done, except in cases where the facts are such as to show beyond all question that the good of the Order requires it, and then it should only be done by the authority of the G. W. C. T., or in those cases where others are associated with him in the exercise of those high powers by the body in whom the power is vested, and upon due notice of the proposition to take away such charter having been given to the Lodge the charter of which is proposed to be taken away, by the G. W. C. T. or his Deputy, at least two weeks before the final action thereon.—R. W. G. L., 14 s.

13. In the event the offending Lodge is not unanimous in the action which forfeits its charter, great care

should be taken to protect the non-offending members. When a charter is taken away from a Lodge, the members who sustain the action for which the charter is forfeited occupy the position of expelled members, and should be so treated. Those who oppose such action and are loyal to the Order should be furnished with certificates as provided in the Digest; or, in case this is impracticable, the officers should furnish the necessary certificates to procure the proper card from the G. W. S.—R. W. G. L., 12 s.

14. It would be competent for the proper authorities to institute a new Lodge in the same locality, immediately on the receipt of the proper application fee, etc., but no member of the old Lodge who sustained the action that caused the forfeiture of the charter can be received as a charter member, or received into the Lodge as an initiate any sooner than any other expelled member.—R. W. G. L., 12 s.

15. In the event that a Subordinate Lodge wilfully violates the constitution by a vote of the Lodge, it forfeits its charter.—Ib. 19s.

16. In the event of the Executive Committee of the Grand Lodge revoking a charter of a Subordinate Lodge and the Lodge refusing to surrender the charter, said Lodge shall be declared to be in a state of insubordination to the constituted authorities of the Grand Lodge, and not entitled to any of the rights, privileges or benefits of a Subordinate Lodge.—Ib. 19s.

17. An application for a charter for a Subordinate Lodge is good, even though it contains the names of persons who are not eligible to membership, *provided* it contains the names of *nine* who are.—Ib. 20s.

18. An individual whose application for membership has been rejected by a Lodge, cannot be recognized as a proper applicant for a charter for a new Lodge, until after the expiration of three months from the date of his rejection.—Ib. 20s.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

1. The name, number or location of a Lodge shall be designated, and may be changed by the Grand Lodge.—G. L. C.

2. A Lodge cannot change its name or location without permission from the Grand Lodge.—G.W.C.T. Van Norman.

3. Permanent changes of location require the consent of the Grand Lodge or Executive, but changes of the places of meeting should be determined by the vote of the Lodges affected, they being the best judges of the local circumstances by which they must be governed.—G. W. C. T. Jordan.

4. *All* the business of Subordinate Lodges must be done in the Initiatory Degree.—R. W. G. L., 19 s.

5. Subordinate Lodges have no right to pass resolutions of censure upon a Grand Lodge officer, though they may petition for the removal of such, and state their reasons for it, confining them to the facts. For instance, a Lodge petitioning the G. W. C. T. to remove a Deputy may state that he neglects to install their officers; but they would have no right to give as a reason, he had violated his pledge. If such were the fact, a charge should be preferred in a constitutional way, and the Grand Lodge officer properly tried.—R. W. G. T. Chase, 7 s.

6. When a new Grand Lodge has been organized, Subordinate Lodges under its jurisdiction cannot longer retain their connection with the R. W. G. L., but must come under the Grand Lodge.—Ib, 7 s.

7. In forming Lodges of colored persons, *proceed in all cases as though they were white.* I do not understand that our Order takes into account the color of a person's skin any more than it does the color of his hair or eyes.—R. W. G. T. Hastings, 12 s.

8. Subordinate Lodges cannot constitutionally pass a by-law to the effect that they meet only every alternate week.—G. W. C. T. Williams and G. W. C. T. Jordan.

9. It is not allowable for Lodges meeting weekly to initiate only once a fortnight, requiring candidates to wait a week.—G. W. C. T. Williams.

10. A G. W. C. T. has no right to demand the chair of a Subordinate Lodge when the Lodge is in good standing and working properly.—R. W. G. T. Hastings, 12 s.

11. A Grand Lodge cannot compel a Subordinate to hold its meetings on any other evening of the week than that which it chooses.—R. W. G. T. Orne, 16 s.

12. A Lodge organized *previous* to the last Annual Session, and which has been reduced in membership since that time, will not lose any portion of its representation at a Special Session.—Ib.

13. It is not proper for a Lodge to hold its regular meetings on Sunday evenings, and such action works a forfeiture of charter.—R. W. G. T. Chase, 6 s.

14. After a Lodge becomes incorporated and possesses a hall, the Trustees under direction of the Lodge have the right to rent it.—G. W. C. T. Jordan.

15. A Lodge can be instituted even though there should not be nine of the signers of the application for the charter present; provided there are others present who are eligible to membership.—R. W. G. L., 20 s.

16. A Subordinate Lodge should deliver up its effects (such as are under the control of the Grand Lodge) in case its charter is revoked, before appealing to the Grand Lodge, the R. W. G. Templar, or R. W. G. Lodge, as the case may be.—Ib., 20 s.

17. The night of meeting being fixed by by-law, cannot legally be changed except as provided by by-law, *i. e.*, by previous notice and a two-third vote.—G. W. C. T. Ormiston.

DEGREE TEMPLES.

1. There is no real or affected difference between a Degree meeting and a meeting of a Degree Temple. The former is a meeting of Degree members merely for the purpose of conferring Degrees; the latter a

meeting of Degree members, who constitute a Degree Temple, governed by a Constitution and By-laws enacted either by the Grand Lodge or Subordinate Lodge, and having a regular fixed time for meeting — R. W. G. T. Chase, 7 s.

2. There is no necessary proceedings for instituting a Degree Temple, unless Grand Lodges ordain certain rules and forms to be observed, as they have a right to do, as well as to make constitutions, etc., for the government of Degree Temples.—Ib.

3. The officers of a Degree Temple or Degree meeting are separate and distinct from the officers of the Subordinate Lodge, and neither the W. C. T. or P. W. C. T., *ex officio*, have any authority as such officers in a Degree Temple.—Ib.

4. Degree Temples have no power to try and punish for violation of Degree obligations or misconduct in Degree meetings. All punishments for, and proceedings connected with offenses, are in the Subordinate Lodges.—Ib., 9 s.

5. Business, other than pertaining to Degrees, cannot be entertained in Degree meetings.—R W. G L., 9 s.

6. It is not necessary to open a Temple in the first Degree to enable it to work in the Second or Third; but if opened in any Degree it must be closed in that before being opened in another.—G. W. C. T. Clarke.

7. In case of a County or City Degree Temple being formed, the County or City Deputy will not of necessity be Degree Templar. The Degree Templar must be elected by the members of the Degree Temple.—G.W. C. T. Clarke.

8. The chartering of Degree Temples in a jurisdiction where there is a Grand Lodge is a matter wholly within the control of the Grand Lodge.—R. W. G. T. Hastings, 12 s.

9. A person can be admitted to membership in a Degree Temple, or be retained as a member, when the Lodge to which he belongs is not officially connected with the Temple.—R. W. G. T. Orne, 15 s.

10. When two or more Lodges are united in a Temple, one can withdraw its connection.—Ib., 15 s.

11. In such a case, members of the withdrawing Lodge who belong to the Temple still remain as members of the Temple.—Ib., 15 s.

12. If the Lodge or Lodges officially connected with a chartered Degree Temple should vote to sever all official connection with the Temple, that does not dissolve the Temple.—Ib., 15 s.

13. The election of officers of Degree Temples must be held in the Third Degree.—R. W. G. L, 19 s.

DISTRICT (OR COUNTY) LODGES.

1. The officers of District (or County) Lodges shall correspond in name, number and duties with those of Subordinate Lodges, except in the latter respect in the case of the C. C. T. and C. Secretary.

2. The officers shall be nominated, elected and installed at the first regular meeting in each year, and shall hold office for twelve months, or until their successors are elected and installed. All elections shall be by paper ballots, and a majority of the votes cast shall be necessary to a choice.

3. Any member of the Order in the jurisdiction of a District (or County) Lodge, in good standing, may become a visiting member; but only regularly appointed representatives and the officers of a District (or County) Lodge shall be permitted to vote when the yeas and nays are called or a ballot is being taken.

4. Any member in good standing in any Subordinate Lodge in the jurisdiction of a District (or County) Lodge, shall be eligible to be elected by his or her Lodge as a representative to said District (or County) Lodge.

5. The basis of representation in a District (or County) Lodge shall be one representative to every ten members in good standing in Subordinate Lodge; and the election of representatives may take place at any regular session of Subordinate Lodge after due notice has been

given of the time and place of the meeting of the District (or County) Lodge, the term of service to be three months. Alternate representatives may be elected at the same time or at some future session, in case of the inability of a regular representative to attend. No representative shall be entitled to more than one vote.

6. Seven representatives shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

7. Each representative to a District (or County) Lodge shall, before being received into membership, produce a certificate of election by the Subordinate Lodge of which he is a member, signed by the W. C. T. and W. S. thereof.

GRAND LODGE.

1. The Constitution of the Grand Lodge must at once, upon its adoption, be forwarded to the R. W. G. L. for its approval, and unless it receives such approval, (or if, during the recess of the R. W. G. L. the approval of the R.W.G.T.,) such Constitution is not law.—R. W. G. T. Chase. 6 s.,

2. A Grand Lodge has the right to exercise its full powers as a Grand Lodge immediately upon the completion of its organization, and before its constitution and by-laws have been submitted to the R. W. Grand Lodge for approval.—R. W. G. T. Hastings, 12 s.

3. Any Grand Lodge failing, for two years, to make returns as prescribed by the constitution of the R. W. G. L., shall be deemed and declared an extinct Grand Lodge.—R. W. G. L., 8 s.,

4. Grand Lodges are enjoined to purchase no supplies except from the R. W. G. L., through its R. W. G. Secretary, and that Subordinate Lodges be required to obtain from the respective G. W. Secretaries of their Grand Lodges such supplies as they may need from time to time. The word "supplies" shall be construed to mean Charters, Ritual, Degree Books, Odes now in use, officers Cards, Clearance and Visiting Cards. The R. W. G. S. is required to report at each annual session

of the R. W. G. L. those Grand Lodges who refuse to comply with these requirements.—R.W.G.L., 8 s,

5. The Grand Worthy Counsellor, or any other officer legally presiding at a Session of a Grand Lodge, while thus presiding is invested with all the powers that belong to the G. W. C. T. as *presiding officer*, but no further, provided the G. W. C. T. is accessible, so that he can perform in person the duties of his position. Any question that comes up in the regular order of business, the presiding officer, whoever he may be, can decide, and if not appealed from, his decision is as binding as though given by the G. W. C. T. in person. —Ib.

6. It is not consistent with the obligation of officers or members of Grand Lodge to play cards in hotels, railways cars, steamboats or other public places.—G.W. C. T. McLean.

7. A member of a Grand Lodge in one jurisdiction retaining his connection with the Order, has the right to visit the Grand Lodge of the jurisdiction to which he removes, provided he can work his way in, or can prove himself qualified to remain, by having in his possession the proper passwords, etc., if in the room before the Lodge opens; but he has no rights as a member unless representing a Lodge within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge.—R.W.G.T. Hastings, 14 s.

8. If, however, he shall present a certificate signed by they G. W. C. T. and G. W. S. of the Grand Lodge from which he has removed, certifying to his standing in said Grand Lodge at the time of his removal, and also a certificate signed by the W. C T. and W. S. of the Subordinate Lodge in which he has secured membership by card, certifying to the fact, such papers shall be entertained as propositions or credentials for membership; and if such proposition be accepted by a majority vote of such Grand Lodge, he shall be declared a member thereof, and shall be authorized to exercise the right and privilege of a Past Representative in such Grand Lodge.—R. W. G. T. Orne, 17 s.

9. The fact that a Grand Lodge officer changes his

membership from one Subordinate Lodge to another, within the same jurisdiction, does not affect his position as such Grand Lodge officer; nor would it be affected should his Subordinate Lodge surrender its charter or have its charter taken away, provided he took the proper steps to connect himself immediately with some other Lodge.—R. W. G. T. Hastings, 14 s.

10. But he cannot remove beyond the jurisdiction of his Grand Lodge and retain his office.—R. W. G. L., 14 s.

11. Where appropriations of money have been made, and paid, and afterwards sustained by a Grand Lodge, the R. W. Grand Lodge will not interfere on appeal.—Ib. 18 s.

12. A Grand Lodge is the only judge of the qualifications of its own members.—Ib 18 s.

13. Is it possible for a Grand Lodge to pass a vote which in any way affects a person's relation to the Order after he has ceased to be a member by reason of the demise of his Lodge; in other words, does not the surrender or forfeiture of charter leave the individual members free to rejoin the Order in the usual form? All who are in good standing in a Subordinate Lodge at the time of surrendering its charter are at liberty to either rejoin the Order as though they had never before been members, or on certificates received from the Grand Secretary; and the only remaining power which a Grand Lodge, or its officers, has over such persons is to refuse to grant them certificates.—Ib 18 s.

14. When a Grand Lodge instituted prior to May, 1867, adopts the uni orm constitutions, it requires no action on the part of the R. W. G. Lodge, or its officers, to give force to the action of the Grand Lodge in adopting the constitutions.—R. W. G. L., 20 s.

15. Ordinarily the Grand Lodge officers have no authority to call the Grand Lodge together, at its annual session, at a place different from the one fixed by the Grand Lodge itself, although I can conceive of circumstances where they would be justified in doing so. They must be judges of the facts in the case, but the

change should not be made unless the circumstances are such as to make the necessity clear and apparent to all.—R. W. G. T. Hastings, 12 s.

16. The Grand Worthy Chief Templar should issue the call for a Special Session of Grand Lodge, but he should be *authorized* to do so by the Executive Committee, and that body should also fix the time and place for holding the session.—R. W. G. T. Orne, 17 s.

17. If a special session of Grand Lodge is called, Subordinate Lodges that have been instituted since the regular session are entitled to send representatives to it; and at least ten days' notice should be given them, that they may elect representatives and prepare for the session.—R. W. G. T. Russell, 18 s.

18. The action of the R. W. Grand Lodge, at its late session, relating to the Lodges of our Order among the colored population of the Southern States, gives to all Grand Lodges now existing, or hereafter to be organized, full power over that question within their respective jurisdictions, even to the discontinuing of Subordinate Lodge charters previously granted by this R. W. Grand Lodge; *provided* the same be done for cause, in accordance with the Constitution of the R. W. Grand Lodge.—R. W. G. L, 19 s.

19. Grand Lodges have no right to confer the G. L. Degree upon visiting members; and in cases where this may have been done, the persons receiving the Degree acquire no rights as members thereby, and have no right to use the Degree —Ib., 20 s.

20. The R. W. Grand Lodge has never presumed to interfere with such appropriations as Grand Lodges may choose to make as testimonials for services.—Ib., 20 s.

OFFICERS.

1. Grand Lodges have full power to prescribe the age when, and terms upon which, members shall hold office.—R. W. G. T. Chase, 9 s.

2. The power to impose qualification for office is vested in the Grand Lodge only, and therefore any

member possessing the qualifications laid down in the Constitution of Subordinate Lodges, if elected, *must* be installed, any by-law of a Subordinate Lodge to the contrary notwithstanding.—G. W. C. T. Ormiston.

3. The officers of Grand and Subordinate Lodges may all be required to be elected, and constitutions requiring this will be approved.—R. W. G. T. Chase, 6 s.

4. A W. C. T. cannot appoint an elective officer to serve during the term.—R. W. G. T. Chase.

5. A member having served the constitutionally required term in a subordinate office in one Lodge, and having transferred his membership to another, is eligible to the office of W. C. T., without any previous service in a subordinate capacity, upon his producing satisfactory evidence to the Lodge of such service.—R.W. G. T. Chase.

6. If a Lodge has no member constitutionally qualified or willing to accept the office of W. C. T., it shall be taken charge of by the Lodge Deputy, or County Deputy, who shall preside over the same until the disability is removed.—G. L. C.

7. No officer, Grand or Subordinate, has the power to grant a dispensation to confer the Degrees on any party under the age prescribed by the constitution.—G. W. C. T. Fergusson.

8. No officer, Grand or Subordinate, has the power to grant a dispensation to act in opposition to the spirit and letter of the constitution and laws of the Order.—G. W. C. T. Van Norman.

9. In the election of officers, either in Grand or Subordinate Lodge, in case it appears that some fraud has been practised, or mistake occurred, a new election shall at once be held, and *in all cases the old officers will retain their seats until their successors are legally installed.* —G. L. C.

10. A person re-elected to an office should always be re-installed.—R. W G. T. Hastings, 10 s.

11. A Lodge Deputy can hold any elective office except that of of Worthy Chief Templar.—G. W. C. T. McLean.

12. A Lodge Deputy cannot hold the office of W.C.T. R. W. G. T. Hastings, 10 s.

13. Except in cases of a newly organized Lodge, where both offices may be filled by one person for the first term.—G. W. C. T. McLean.

14. No officer can be declared elected who has not received a majority of the legal votes cast.—G. L. C.

15. The Past Worthy Chief Templar is a recognized officer of the Subordinate Lodge, and is liable to be fined the same as other officers.—R.W. G. T. Orne, 15 s, and G. W. C. T. Ormiston.

16. A brother who has once served in the office of W. C. T., though he may not previously have served in a subordinate office, is eligible for election to the office of W. C. T., or any other office.—G. W. C. T. Relyea.

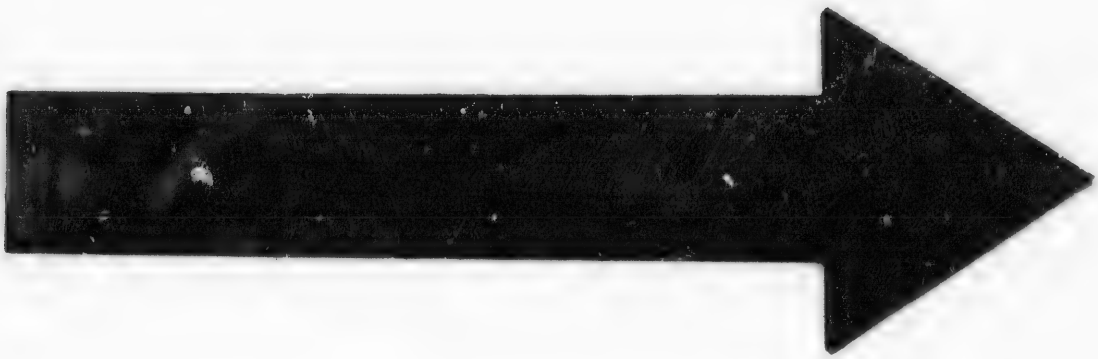
17. A County Deputy or any other member may refuse to be installed into an office, and in such a case the Lodge should at once proceed to elect and install another.—G. W. C. T. Oronhyatekha.

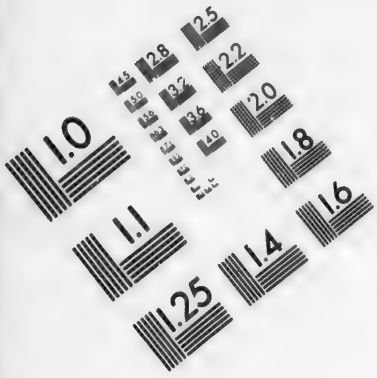
18. It is constitutional and eminently proper for a lady to fill the office of W. C. T.—G. W. C. T. Oronhyatekha.

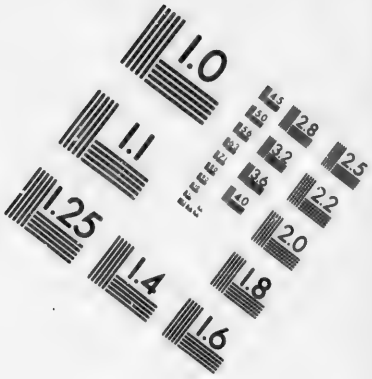
19. Gentlemen are equally eligible with ladies to hold the office of W. V. T.—G. W. C. T. Jordan.

20. All the members who wish to nominate officers should have the opportunity, and a reasonable time should be afforded for doing so before nominations are declared closed.—G. W. C. T. Clarke.

21. A Grand Worthy Chief Templar, at the close of his official term, can be elected to any other office, unless re-elected G. W. C. Templar. The *elective* Grand Officers become the *Executive Committee* for the ensuing year, in accordance with a provision of the Grand Lodge Constitution, and this decision will permit a Grand Lodge to retain the services of an *experienced member* in a most important position, when perhaps he could not be induced to again accept the responsible and exacting duties of Chief Executive Officer.—R. W. G. T. Orne, 17s.







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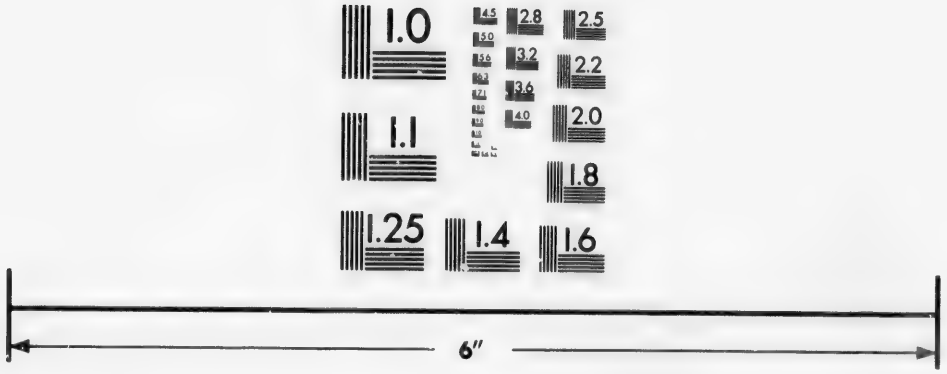

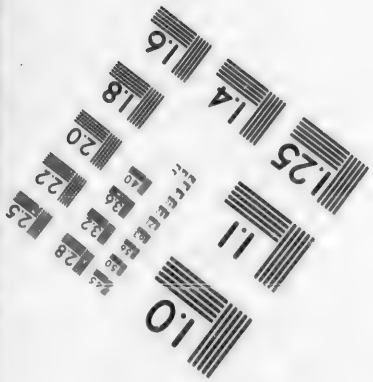

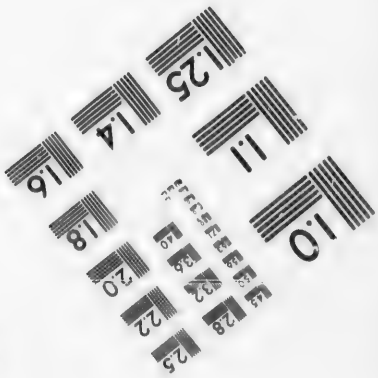

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22. The brother who acted as Past Grand Worthy Chief Templar by *appointment* during the first term of Grand Lodge is not to be recognized as the *senior* Past Grand Worthy Chief Templar. The Senior Past Grand Worthy Chief Templar is the member who served as Grand Worthy Chief Templar the first official term.—R. W. G. T. Orne, 17s.

23. A member absent at nomination cannot be elected; but if consent to the nomination is obtained, and if no constitutional objection is offered, such an election would be legal.—G. W. C. T. McWhinnie.

24. When a Grand Officer visits a Subordinate Lodge in his official capacity, he is required to announce himself at the inner door, that he may be officially received by such Lodge, and failing to do so he is not entitled to any official recognition as a *right* other than that which courtesy requires should be extended to any visiting member.—R. W. G. T. Chase.

25. Any Grand Officer absenting himself from his office shall forfeit said office, unless good and sufficient reasons be assigned for such absence.—G. L. C.

26. At the Ottawa session 1869, G. W C. T. Oronhyatekha, in the election of officers, refused to open the second ballot for a certain office after it had been closed. Appeal was taken to the Grand Lodge and the decision of the chair reversed. The R. W. G. Templar (Orne) being present, was asked for an opinion, which he gave, indorsing the decision of the chair.

27. If a member violates the pledge, and admits in open Lodge that he has done so, should he afterwards be elected W. C. T. without passing through the necessary offices? Would the T. D. do right in refusing to install him as W. C. T., there being no mention of the same in the minutes of the Lodge? It would be very wrong and altogether illegal for a T. D. to install a member into office of W.C.T. under the circumstances mentioned. I cannot conceive how it would be possible that there should be no mention made in the minutes of a member confessing a violation of the pledge in open Lodge. When a Lodge hears such a confession

and neglects or refuses to act upon it, such Lodge makes itself liable to charge.—G.W.C T. Oronhyatekka.

28. A Grand Lodge officer not having a Commission from the G. W. C. T. has no special right to install the officers of any Lodge.—G. W. C. T. Ormiston.

29. Functional powers, as connected with the honors of past office, do not inure in our Order, except where the laws so specify; hence it is not competent for Past Grand Officers, or Past R. W. Grand Officers, *ex officio*, to install.—R. W. G. T. Russell, 18 s.

30. Is it competent for one person to fill at the same time the office of W. F. S. and W. T. in Subordinate Lodge? Such a practice is clearly out or order, subversive of the design of the constitution in providing for the two officers, and at variance with the ritual, which makes it the duty of the W. F. S. to "pay all moneys received to theW. T."—R.W.G.T. Russell, 18 s.

31. In balloting for officers in Subordinate Lodges only legal votes are to be counted; all blanks and ballots for persons not properly nominated are illegal. —R. W. G. T. Russell, 18 s.

32. When, from any cause, there are only three members of the Executive Committee, G.W.C.T., G.W.V.T., and G.W.S. present, can the two other order the G.W.S. to pay out money against his own judgment? They may, in any case where the Executive Committee, or a majority of them, have the power to apply the funds of the Grand Lodge directly through the G. W. S.—R. W. G. T. Russell, 19s.

33. A majority of the Executive Committee may, when properly convened, do whatever the whole committee could do; consequently can for cause, revoke the charter of a Subordinate Lodge.—Ib.

34. Installation of officers by proxy is not permitted. —R. W. G. L. 19s.

35. A P. W. C. T. who filled the chair, say from August to November, 1872, draws his clearance card in May, 1873, and enters a Lodge instituted December 31st, 1872, is not entitled to the honors belonging to the senior P. W. C. T. of that Lodge.—R. W. G. L., 20s.

36. A person who fills the office of P. W. C. T., by election or appointment, during the first term of the existence of a Lodge, or who has filled the office of Lodge Deputy for three months or more, is eligible to the office of either W.C.T. or W.V.T.—R.W. G. L., 20 s.

37. The design of the law is, evidently, to secure experienced officers. It simply requires three months' service in *some office;* it does not say that the service shall be performed in the particular Lodge, even, where the person may be a candidate. The law should be so construed, without doing violence either to its letter or spirit, as to give the Lodge the benefit of the services of its most experienced members.—R.W.G.L.,20 s.

38. A person illegally elected and installed into an office, and discharging the duties of the office unmolested during the term, is entitled to the honors of the office, *unless he himself was responsible for the wrong in the case*.—R W. G. L, 20 s.

39. No officer of the Grand Lodge, or Deputy of the G. W. C. T., can be denied by any Subordinate Lodge the privilege of visiting it; nor can any Subordinate Lodge deny admission to any member of the Order in good standing without reasonable cause.—G. W. C. T. Oronhyatekha

40. If on the night of installation an elected officer is absent, the Lodge has not the right to elect another person to fill that office until the officer elect has been absent three weeks.—G. W. C. T. Oronhyatekha.

41. Only officers who serve to the end of a term (no matter when elected) are entitled to the honors of the office. Officers who resign can claim no honors.—R.W. G. T. Chase, 9 s.

42. Only Grand Lodge officers, past officers, representatives and past representatives are eligible to office in a Grand Lodge.—R. W. G. L., 18 s.

W. C. TEMPLARS.

1. In the absence of the W. C. T. and W. V. T., the senior P. W. C. T. shall preside, which seniority shall be governed by the date of service.

2. A W. C. T. cannot order any portion of the proceedings of the Lodge *expunged*, and the penalty for such an offense would be the same as for any violation of his obligation.—R. W. G. T. Chase, 7 s, and G. W. C. T. Fergusson.

3. If a W. C. T. refuses to obey the instructions or decisions of the proper Deputy for his Lodge, when acting officially, he can be charged with contempt and insubordination to a Grand Lodge officer, and tried by the Grand Lodge. The punishment of such Grand Lodge, however, could go no farther than deposition from his office, and membership in such Grand Lodge, if a member. The Subordinate Lodge could then proceed and try him for a violation of his obligation, and punish as in other cases.—R. W. G. T. Chase, 7 s.

4. A W. C. T. *may* occupy the chair while under a charge, as a member loses none of his rights and privileges until proven guilty, but he ought not to. He should retire and allow the W. V. T., or some P. W. C. T. to occupy the chair until a final disposition of the case. —R. W. G. T. Chase.

5. A. W. C. T. may be elected to the Chair for two or more consecutive terms, and may thus be re-elected without passing the Chair of P. W. C. T.—R. W. G. L. 8 s.

6. A W. C. T. should hold office until his successor is installed.—G. W. C. T. McLean.

7. A W. C. T. cannot hold office as L. D. or C. D. except in the case of a newly organized Lodge, where he may act as L. D. for the first quarter.—G. W. C. T. Fergusson.

8. The W. C. T. has the power vested in him to name all committees not appointed by the Lodge. This same rule applies to R. W. Grand Lodge and in the Grand Lodge.

9. A W. C. T. has no right to discuss any question more or less before putting it to the vote.—G. L. C.

10. No vote of want of confidence in a W. C. T. can compel him to resign the office.—G. W. C. T. McWhinnie.

11. A Lodge cannot oblige the W. C. T. to take the

the sense of the Lodge by vote on any motion when unconstitutional.—G. W. C. T. McLean.

12. A Worthy Chief Templar at the close of his official term cannot be elected to any other office, if not re-elected W. C. Templar, as the law clearly demands that he shall perform the duties appertaining to the office of Past Worthy Chief Templar for that term. —R. W. G. T. Orne, 17s.

13. It is necessary for a W. C. T. to have filled a full term to entitle him to retain his honors and become a P. W. C. T., or the balance of the term when the W. C. T. has resigned, and his successor is elected and installed for the remainder of the term. Also, any W. C. T. resigning his seat cannot retain honors and become a P. W. C. T.—G. L. C.

14. A P. W. C. T. called to the chair in the absence of a W. C. T. has all the powers and privileges of a W. C. T.—G. L. C.

15. A special commission can be sent to W. C. T. of a Lodge to organize a new Lodge.—G.W.C.T. McLean.

16. A W. C. T. violates his obigation who knowingly allows members to sit and vote in his Lodge who are not clear on the books.—G. L. C.

P. W. CHIEF TEMPLARS.

1. The *senior* P. W. C. T. of a Lodge is the one whose completed term of service as W. C. T. dates farthest back, regardless of what Lodge he may have served in that capacity.—R. W. G. T. Russell, 19s.

2. A P. W. C. T. joining a *new* Lodge at its *organization* on clearance card is the senior P. W. C. T. in that Lodge, as honors once acquired in Lodge are not affected by transfer of membership on card, and *no other member* has yet *acquired the honor* in the *new* Lodge.—R. W. G. L., 18 s.

3. A P. W. C. T. is such by virtue of a constitutional provision, and an election to that office, direct, by the Lodge, would be out of order.—R. W. G. T. Russell, 18 s.

4. A P.W.C. T. appointed during the first quarter's existence of a Lodge is not entitled to the honors, as no member can, in the proper meaning of the term, be a P. W. C. T who has not been a W. C. T.—G. W. C. T. Van Norman.

DEPUTIES.

1. A Subordinate Lodge cannot try a D. R. W. G. T., or a D. G. W. C. T. for "breach of official duty." A Lodge can appeal from the decision of a Deputy to the R. W. G. T., or G. W. C. T., as the case may be; or they can ask for his removal, setting forth the grounds upon which it is asked. For a violation of his pledge, or of any of his obligations as a Good Templar, the Lodge of which he is member alone can try him Fo his official acts as Deputy he is amenable solely to the one from whom he gets his commission, or to the R.W. G. Lodge or Grand Lodge with which his principal is connected —R. W. G. T. Hastings, 13 s.

2. A Lodge Deputy's commission gives the same power in the Lodge as the G.W.C. T. possesses, and the Deputy is the head of the Order, in his absence. All decisions of such Deputy are law, until reversed on appeal, and such Lodge is bound to submit to such decisions, or appeal.—R. W. G. T. Chase, 7 s.

3. A Lodge Deputy has the right to install the officers of his own Lodge, whether the County Deputy is present or not. It is the duty of the County Deputy to install only when the Lodge Deputy is absent, or by consent or request of the latter officer when present. Any expression, either in the constitution of Subordinate Lodges, or in the printed forms of Deputies' commissions that may conflict with this decision are null and void in law and cannot be sustained.—G. W. C. T. McLean; R. W. G. L., 11 s.

4. No Lodge Deputy has jurisdiction in any Lodge but his own.—G. W. C. T. McLean.

5 The commission of a P. D. G. W. C T does not give him power to install the officers of a Lodge already in existence; nevertheless, he may do so in the absence

of the County Deputy, District Deputy, or Lodge Deputy, when so requested by the Lodge.—G. L. C.

6 A Deputy has no power to deputize or authorize a P. W C. T. or any other member to install officers.—G. W. C. T. Van Norman.

7 No member can be Lodge Deputy and County Deputy at the same time.—G. W. C. T. McLean—G.W. C. T. Oronhyat-kha.

8. The commission of a P. D. G. W. C. T. gives him power to confer Degrees at a Degree Temple, or regularly called Degree meeting, in the absence of the Degree Templar.—G. L. C.

9. (1) Is a Grand Worthy Counsellor or Chaplain competent, by virtue of such office, to organize Lodges as well as to install officers and confer Degrees? (2) Can a Grand Worthy Counsellor be commissioned as a County Deputy under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of which he is an officer? A Grand Lodge has the power to settle both of the above questions by a constitutional provision, by by-law, or by resolution, but in the event no special action has been taken upon the subject by the Grand Lodge, the whole matter of organizing Lodges, installing officers, and conferring Degrees, is under the control of the G.W. C. T, and he can commission as his deputies whoever in his judgment he sees proper, subject only to such restrictions as the Grand Lodge may have made. While none of these powers are conferred upon any other officer of the Grand Lodge, by virtue of his office, the G. W. C. T. can commission the G. W. Counsellor, Chaplain, Secretary, or any other officer as his Deputy for a District or for a Lodge.—R. W. G. T. Hastings, 12 s.

10. A G. W. C. T., as a matter of course, outranks all his Deputies, and can, if he is so disposed, perform in person any duties that he has authorized others by general commission to perform for him.—R.W. G. T. Hastings, 12 s

11 When a charge is preferred against a Provincial or County Deputy, the G.W. C. T. can exercise his own discretion whether he suspends the Deputy's commis-

sion as soon as the charge is preferred, or waits until he is found guilty —R W. G. T. Orne, 15 s.

12. The decision of a Deputy is binding until appealed from and reversed The decision of a G.W C.T. is binding until appealed from and reversed.—R.W.G.T. Hastings, 12 s.

13. In case a Provincial, County or Lodge Deputy violates his pledge, it is the duty of the Lodge to which he belongs to try him for the offense, and then to notify the officer from whom he received his commission of the action of the Lodge in the premises. Should he be suspended or expelled, the action of the Lodge virtually annuls his commission and the G. W. C. T. or R. W G. T. who issued it, has simply to strike his name from his list of Deputies.—R. W. G. T. Hastings, 12 s.

14. A G.W. C. T. or Deputy has the right to enter a Subordinate Lodge and demand the chair, when said Lodge is working unconstitutionally.—G. W. C. T. Van Norman.

15. A Lodge Deputy can hold any office in the Lodge but that of W. C. T.—G.W. C. T. McLean

16 No brother can be elected to the office of Lodge Deputy who has not passed the chair of W. C. T.—G. W. C. T. Relyea.

17. A brother can act as a Provincial and Lodge Deputy at the same time.—G.W.C. T. Ormiston.

18. Lodge Deputies should not be supplied with the unwritten work of the Degrees in cipher.—G. W. C. T. Jordan.

19. The record of names of Provincial Deputies in printed journal of Grand Lodge is *prima facie* evidence of commission, and no Lodge is justified in refusing the usual courtesy to any one whose name thus appears in the journal as a Deputy.—G. W. C. T. Oronhyatekha.

20. If the name of a member claiming to be a Provincial Deputy does not appear in the printed journal of the Grand Lodge, and he produces no commission, the Lodge is not required to receive him as such.—Ib.

21. Can a past Lodge Deputy install the officers in

his Lodge when the Lodge Deputy is *not* present, and a Provincial Deputy who is also a past Lodge Deputy, *is* present? He can, upon the request of the Lodge Deputy or of the Lodge.—G. W. C. T. Ormiston.

22. Can a member be elected Lodge Deputy at the institution of a Lodge without having been elected to the office of Worthy Chief Templar? The first Lodge Deputy must be either a W. C. T., P.W. C. T., W. V. T., or P.W.V. T.—G W. C. T. Ormiston.

23. Can a Lodge Deputy install the officers of a Lodge before the reports of the W. F. S. and W. T. of the previous quarter have been referred to and reported upon by the Finance Committee? A Lodge Deputy having had the quarterly returns with the capitation tax placed in his hands, and being satisfied that the officers have been legally elected, has nothing to do with the audit of the books or accounts of the Lodge.—G. W. C. T. Ormiston.

REPRESENTATIVES.

1. The expenses of Grand Representatives to the R. W. G. L. shall be paid by the Grand Lodge which they represent. The bills for such expenses shall be audited by the R W. G. L., and the amount thus audited shall be credited to the Grand Lodge represented on the annual tax due from such Grand Lodge to the R.W. G. L.; *provided* that no Grand Lodge shall be credited, in any one year, an amount larger than the annual tax due the R.W. G. L. for such year.—R.W. G. L., 8 s.

2. A Subordinate Lodge has no power to revoke the credentials of a Representative to the Grand Lodge before the expiration of the year for which he was elected, if he continues a member in good standing.—R.W.G.T. Chase. 7 s.

3. When a Grand Lodge is entitled to one or more votes in the R. W. Grand Lodge, the delegate present shall cast the full vote.—R. W. G. L., 15s. and 16s.

4. If for any cause the post of Representative becomes vacant, and the constitution of the Grand Lodge provides no way in which to fill the vacancy, the G.W.

C. T., G. W. C., and G. W. S. may fill such vacancy, and proof of that fact shall entitle the Representative so appointed to a seat in the R. W. Grand Lodge.—R. W. G. L., 12 s.

5. In case a regularly chosen Representative to the R.W. G. Lodge was a member of a Lodge forfeiting its charter, if he was one of the offending members, he would be out of the Order in the condition of an expelled member, with all honors forfeited. If, on the other hand, he opposed the improper action of the Lodge, and sustained the principles of the Order, and took the earliest opportunity to unite with some other Lodge, he would retain all his honors, including the right to act as a Representative to the R. W. G. Lodge, he having the certificate from the G. W. Secretary provided by the law of the Order.—R.W.G. L., 12 s.

6. A regular Representative to a Grand Lodge failed to be present at the Grand Lodge session in 1870, and an alternate was present and qualified in his place. In 1871, the said regular Representative attends Grand Lodge session, and demands the Grand Lodge Degree on the ground of being a *Past* Representative, which was refused by the G. W. C. T., but overruled by the Grand Lodge. The R.W. G. L sustained the G.W. C.T. and reversed the action of the Grand Lodge.—R.W. G. L., 18 s.

7. An alternate Representative has no right to receive the Grand Lodge Degree unless he actually attends the Grand Lodge session in the place of the regular Representative whose alternate he was.—R.W.G.L , 20 s.

8. In cases where the Grand Lodge Degree has been conferred upon alternates who were not entitled to receive it under the last decision, they are not legal members of the body, and have no right to use the Degree. —R.W. G.L., 20 s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. No one except a member of a Grand Lodge can be admitted to membership in the R. W. Grand Lodge.—R. W. G. T. Chase, 8 s.

2. The R. W. G. Lodge cannot, by a motion, set aside a clause of the Constitution nor a by-law.—R.W. G. L., 5 s

3 An Ancient Good Templar is one whose Lodge has failed, and left him without membership or a clearance card. His privileges are, upon showing the facts, he is admitted without re-initiation, the same as a card member —Ib., 4 s.

4. A chemist and druggist may use alcohol in preparing the tinctures and other mixtures used in his business without violating his obligation, but he cannot sell brandy or any other spirituous liquors as such.—G. W. C. T. McLean.

5. The name of a person constitutionally rejected, suspended or expelled shall not be published in any other manner than the usual notice to Lodges.—G. L. C.

6. Any third degree member is entitled to visit the R. W. G. L. as a visitor.—G. W. C. T. Clarke.

7. Under any prohibitory liquor law requiring some person to be licensed to sell liquors for medicinal, sacramental and chemical purposes, a Good Templar may consistently act as such legal agent.—G. W. C. T. Abel.

8. The R W. G. L. recommends that no member use tobacco while wearing regalia, and that Subordinate Lodges prohibit smoking in the ante-rooms and lobbies of their Lodge rooms during session.—R. W. G. L., 19 s.

9. A Subordinate Lodge has no right to appropriate its ordinary Lodge funds to the support of sick or indigent members. To allow this would pervert the design of the Order, by rendering it a beneficiary society.—R.W. G. L., 19 s.

10. Good Templars do not act unconstitutionally by either calling or attending a convention of Good Templars for the purpose of considering and deciding as to whether any and what action should be taken to promote the good of the Order and advance the cause of temperance; provided such members meet in their individual capacity, and all the business and delibera-

tions are conducted in strict conformity with the object set forth.—R.W. G.L., 19 s.

11. There is no provision in our constitution and by-laws regulating the action of informers.—G. W. C. T. Jordan.

This decision was given in reply to a question as to whether or not a member is justifiable in going into a saloon and taking a cigar in order to find out if other members drink, as it was alleged they did, and as there could not be any proof otherwise, as maintained by the member buying the cigar.

12. When a number of parties are expelled for non-payment of dues on the first regular meeting of a new quarter before the officers are installed, that relieves the said Lodge from paying tax on those members to the Grand Lodge.—G.W. C. T. Jordan.

13. Members suspended (or expelled) on the first night of the quarter *before* installation cannot be taken off the Grand Lodge returns *after the officers have made their reports* for the previous quarter.—R. W. G. L., 20s.

PART III.

MANUAL OF PRACTICE.

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1. *Opening the Lodge.*—The matter of opening the Lodge punctually at the hour named in the by-laws is one to which considerable importance is attached. Where the law in this particular is not strictly observed a habit of carelessness as to punctual attendance is induced, and this habit leads to others equally bad. Besides, where punctuality is not observed in opening the Lodge the meetings have very frequently to be prolonged to late hours, an objectionable custom, and one which is often made use of as an argument against us by people whom we would like to bring within our fold, but who will not come for this single reason. Let it, therefore, be made a rule by every member of a Lodge to be prompt and punctual in attendance at the meetings, so that business may be commenced at the proper time, and not be delayed for want of a quorum or disturbed by members who come late, entering while it is in progress.

The first thing the W. C. T. should do, after calling to order for the purpose of opening, is to make *pro tem.* appointments to fill vacant offices, if there should be any; the opening ceremony may then proceed in form prescribed in the ritual. Let no portion of this ceremony - least of all, the musical—be omitted. It mars the harmony of all subsequent work. Immediately that the Lodge has been opened, members who have entered the ante-room during the ceremony may be ad-

mitted to the Lodge before business proceeds. At any time during the continuance of the meeting members may be admitted to or from the ante-room, but they cannot be admitted to or from the Lodge while any ceremony is being performed, the minutes read, or a vote taken.

In connection with the entering or retiring from the Lodge it is necessary to observe but few rules. The first of these is: let it be done as quietly as possible. The second: let every word, signal, salutation and ceremony be carefully and accurately given. The signals, words, etc., used in entering Lodges are, perhaps, our best tests of membership, and should a stranger fail in any of them he ought to be thoroughly examined before being allowed to sit in the Lodge. It is the duty of members to give every word and sign correctly, and it is the prerogative of the officers to see that they are so given; and they should never be recognized by either officer or member unless correct in every particular. Members entering present themselves at the outer gate, make the prescribed signal, and give the current password, and they are admitted to the ante-room. Here they are to clothe themselves in the regalia, (not after they enter the Lodge, as is frequently done,) present themselves at the inner gate, make the signal and give the explanation, (if visiting a strange Lodge, give, in addition, the name and number of the Lodge to which they belong,) and they will be admitted to the Lodge, where they salute as they were directed at the initiation, after which they are to be seated. Only one member should be admitted at a time. Members retiring from the Lodge while it is in session salute as directed, and retire on a retiring password obtained from the W. D. M. Officers retiring in the discharge of their official duty do not salute or use a retiring password; but when entering again they must do so in the same manner as private members.

2. *Calling roll of officers.*—This duty requires no explanation. It is performed by the W F. S. and answered by the M.W., while the W. S. records the result.

3. *Reading the minutes of previous meetings.*—The object of doing this is to guard against error in the record of proceedings. The minutes of a Lodge should be an exact record of what takes place at the meetings, whether legal or illegal. After being read, if no errors are noted they are to be confirmed; if errors are found, they are to be corrected before confirmation. The effect of confirming the minutes of a meeting is not to render valid any proceeding had at that meeting, but to say that the transactions are correctly recorded. The proceedings having been correctly recorded, the minutes must be confirmed; and if any illegal transactions appear, steps must be taken at the proper time and place to rescind them.

4. *Reports on candidates.* 5. *Balloting for candidates.*—The committee to whom has been assigned the duty of investigating the character of a candidate for membership should discharge that duty in a careful manner, and have the report in the hands of the W. S. at the opening of the meeting at which it is to be presented. It is of common occurrence for the committee to sign a report without knowing who the candidate is. This is wrong. Care should be taken to ascertain who the candidate is, and what his character and standing in society.

In balloting, the method by which least confusion is occasioned is to be preferred. Some Lodges have the ballot-box placed in the centre of the room, or at some other point, and all the members have to leave their seats to ballot, thus occasioning noise and confusion. In many Lodges the judicious custom prevails by which the W M. is required to pass around the hall with the ballot-box, presenting it in turn to every member entitled to vote. By this means all confusion is avoided, and the work is done quite as expeditiously as by the other plan.

6. *Initiation of candidates.*—In no Lodge of the Order, be it Subordinate, Degree or Grand, is there any more important ceremony to be performed than that in which the candidate assumes the obligation which unites him

with our Order; and it should be the aim of every officer and every member to render that ceremony as impressive as possible. There are obligations and ceremonies in connection with the higher ranks of the Order which are peculiarly sublime—which are excelled by none and equalled by few other ceremonies of a like character; yet before all these in importance comes that one where the candidate, brought fresh from the vanities and skepticisms of the outer world—possibly from the bar-room, with all the drunkard's degradation and weakness clinging to him—is required to take the solemn vow by which he renounces forever the temptations of the bowl. It has been truly said that first impressions are generally lasting; how important, then, that where those impressions are fraught with so much of good or evil to the person upon whom they are made as in the case of the initiate in the Good Templars' Lodge they should be carefully made and properly implanted in the mind. The character of the impression made depends mainly upon two things: (1) the faithfulness and the harmony with which the officers perform their respective parts, and (2) the decorum maintained by the members during the ceremony. There is a beauty about the initiation ceremony, when properly performed, which cannot fail to make a most beneficial impression upon the candidate; there is an absurdity about it when it is performed in a hurried or careless manner which creates a feeling of disgust in the mind that can never be eradicated It ought not, then, to be interrupted by any circumstance whatever, least of all by an imperfect knowledge of duty by the officers; it should never be hurried; no portion of it should ever be omitted.

When the Lodge is about to perform the initiation ceremony care should be taken to see that all things are in readiness before it commences, so that no interruption may occur during its progress. The P.W.C.T. and W.F.S. are then dispatched to the ante-room to perform their duties, after which the W.M. and W.D.M. retire to introduce the candidates. The W.M. should

observe in doing so the directions of the ritual, with which he should make himself thoroughly acquainted.

Ten minutes intermission for congratulation.—We do not recollect ever hearing any reason assigned for the introduction of the congratulatory intermission at this point, but presume it was intended for the purpose of establishing a feeling of fraternity and friendship between the members and the initiates. If this view be correct, there are, we think, few Good Templars who can fail to recognize its importance. This intermission being, as we suppose, designed for the purpose, should be devoted to welcoming new made members to our Lodge, *Brotherhood*, HOME. They have become a part of our fraternal *Circle;* they have united themselves with our great *Fraternity;* they are henceforth to be with us and of us. How important, then, that we should embrace the opportunity to establish and cherish those feelings of mutual regard and affection which ought ever to find a place in the hearts, and animate the actions, of all true Good Templars. It is too often the case that the new made member is conducted to a seat as soon as the initiation ceremony is ended, and left there, "solitary and alone," while the older members enjoy "sweet intercourse" with each other, bestowing no further attention upon the initiate than perhaps, an inquisitive glance "over the shoulder," accompanied sometimes with the query, "Who is he?" in an ill-suppressed whisper. *This should not be—the new-made member should never be thus neglected!* He has just come in from the world, which may have been cold and unsympathizing to him, or the reverse, as his circumstances in life produced effects upon his associates; but if he finds that the social atmosphere of our Lodges is not more pure, more congenial, more ennobling, than that which he so recently left, the chances are that he will go forth from us with a feeling of disappointment, and perhaps of wounded pride, which will prevent him from ever returning. The formalities and conventionalities of the world, except in so far as they may be necessary for good order and discipline, should never

be admitted within the sacred portals of our Lodges—*never!* The Lodge is our *home*, and the members thereof brothers and sisters of the same great family. Every person who enters our sacred retreat becomes one of our number, a brother or a sister, who should be made to feel the moment he or she enters the Lodge room that a haven of safety has been reached.

7. *Calling list of absentees.*—Under this head the officers absent from the last meeting are required to present their excuses, to be dealt with as the law directs.

8. *Reception of Communications.*—The W. Secretary reads all communications for the Lodge which he may have received since its last meeting. They may be acted upon at the time, or deferred, as the circumstances of the case require.

9. *Proposals for membership.*—Members having candidates to propose should do so under this head, having the proposals ready written out, so that no delay may occur. Each proposition should be accompanied by two references, and be referred to a committee of three, two appointed by the W. C. T. and the the third by the W. V. T.

10. *Are any of the members sick?*—The best members of the Lodge should be appointed on the Sick Committee, and whenever a case of sickness is reported to them they should be prompt in rendering such services as the nature of the case seems to require, without waiting to be directed by the Lodge to do so; and if watchers are necessary, notify the members as they stand on the roll of the nights they are to be in attendance. No excuse, save sickness or absence, should ever be accepted for neglect of this duty.

11. *Violations.*—See chapter of Digest on this subject.

12. *Reports of Committees.*—All committees of the Lodge, standing or special, report under this head. They should present their reports in writing, as concisely as the nature of the case admits; and (unless other action is called for) the chairman of the committee should promptly move the adoption of the report

presented by him. Verbal reports (except of progress) should never be tolerated.

13. *Reinstatements.*—See chapter of Digest on Penalties.

14. *Bills or Accounts.*—All bills which have been contracted by the Lodge should be presented under this head. Prudence as well as usage dictates that they be referred to the Finance Committee, upon whose recommendation they are to be paid or otherwise, as is found necessary.

15. *Applications for Degrees.*—Applications for Degrees should be made in open Lodge (Subordinate) to the W. F. S., accompanied by the necessary fee. The W. F. S. will thereupon furnish the applicant a certificate of qualification to receive the Degrees, to be presented to the Degree Temple.

Reports of officers, elections, installations.—On the first night in every term the retiring officers, before vacating their seats and delivering up their several books and papers to their successors, should, when this order of business is called, present the reports required by the constitution and laws of the Order. These reports, or such of them as require auditing, should be prepared in time to be examined and compared with the books and vouchers, and reported upon at the same time, by the retiring Finance Committee. It is the custom in many Lodges for the Finance Committee of an incoming quarter to examine the books and reports of the officers of the previous one. This is wrong; law and good usage alike require that the Finance Committee should perform the duties properly belonging to it only for, *and within*, the term in which it was appointed. There is quite time enough after the last meeting in a term for the officers to prepare their reports and submit them, along with their books, to the Finance Committee, so that they may be reported upon before the new officers are installed. Where this course is pursued the new officers commence their term unembarassed by unbalanced books and accounts, and the work proceeds much more smoothly and satisfactorily.

The election of officers, except where vacancies are to be filled, takes place on the last regular meeting in every term. When the Lodge is about to proceed to an election the W. C. T. will appoint two members as scrutineers, whose duty it is to count the ballots cast for the officers to be elected. In many Lodges, when visiting members are present at the time, it is considered an act of courtesy to invite two of them to perform the duties of scrutineers; and while there can be no objections to the custom, under ordinary circumstances, there appears to us to be features in it to commend it for general adoption. All officers are to be elected by paper ballots. Where only one candidate is nominated for any office it is the duty of the W. M., by direction of the Lodge, to deposit the ballot thereof for that candidate with the scrutineers, who will report the result to the W. C. T., and that officer will declare the election; where more than one candidate has been nominated, the W. M. will distribute ballots to the members and collect them again as soon as they have been written, depositing them with the scrutineers to be counted, and the result reported to the W. C. T. Should no election result at the first ballot—*i. e.*, should no candidate have a majority of the votes cast—the lowest candidate shall be dropped and another ballot taken. By a candidate having the majority of the votes cast is meant not merely having a greater number than *any* other candidate, but having more than *all* other candidates combined Thus, if there were three candidates running for an office, and there were 59 votes in the Lodge at the time: if A received 26 votes, B 23 votes, and C 10 votes, though A received more votes than either B or C, yet as he did not receive more than both of them, he is not elected, and a second ballot must be taken, the candidate having the lowest number of votes (C) being dropped; but if it was found that at the first ballot A had 30 votes, B 20, and C 9, then A having more votes than B and C combined, a clear majority of *all* the votes given must be declared elected.

The Lodge Deputy is the proper officer to install the officers of the Lodge, but he may invite the Deputy of the County or any Provincial Deputy to perform the ceremony. The installing officer is not to install the officers of a Lodge until the returns to the Grand Lodge have been made out, and, with the amount of tax due, placed in his hands; nor until all the officers elect have paid their dues up to the end of the term for which they are to be installed, and those required to give bonds have done so to the satisfaction of the Lodge.

16. *Unfinished business.*—Business which may not have been completed at the last meeting, or which may have been laid over from any former meeting, is now in order.

17. *New business.*—Business not embraced under any of the foregoing or following heads, which is coming before the Lodge for the first time, or as entirely new matter, may now be brought forward. Any business brought up under this head may be postponed, or be transferred to any other order of the business to which it may appear more appropriately to belong. Usually the general business of the Lodge is transacted under this head If a member has any new matter to bring forward which does not appear appropriate to the other orders he should have it ready when this order is called, so that it may be considered at once and the business not delayed.

18. *Has any member anything to offer for the good of the Order?*—Though the last but one, this is far from being the least in importance in the order of business, as upon its judicious appropriation depends to a great extent the general efficiency of the Lodge, the harmony and good feeling among its members, and the attractiveness of and interest in its meetings. Up to this stage the members have been applying themselves to the routine business connected with the internal economy of the Lodge, none of it exceedingly interesting and much of it bound up by rules so inelastic or inflexible as to render it dull and even monotonous.

Then, however, we see a new phase of Lodge life; rigid rules necessary in business matters, no longer required, are so far as consistent with good order and decorum, laid aside, and the membership invited to seek relaxation and enjoyment in social intercourse and intellectual repasts. In some Lodges, where the social features of our Order are estimated at their true value, (and after all it is upon social influence we must in a great measure depend for the means for reclaiming men from the ranks of drunkards and the haunts of debauchery, and of retaining them in the purer atmosphere of sobriety and virtue, this order of business is considered the most important of the evening, as it generally is the most enjoyable; and in such Lodges the business is usually hurried through as fast as circumstances will admit in order that as much time as possible may be devoted to THE GOOD OF THE ORDER.

It is not possible, within the space to which these remarks are limited, to enumerate the various methods which may be adopted to make this portion of the Lodge meetings interesting and profitable their name is legion, speeches, singing, readings, recitations, essays, are among the most prominent features introduced in this order of business; but they form but a small portion of what may be, and very often is, done to render the meetings pleasant and attractive. Some Lodges have papers, edited by one or more of their members, to which the others contribute. This plan is a remarkably good one; and, when properly carried out, has never failed we believe, to produce the most healthy results. Other Lodges try other schemes; in fact nearly every Lodge has some feature peculiar to itself, suited either to the circumstances in which it is situated or the class of members belonging to it. One of the best means of securing a good and regular supply of entertainment for this department of the Lodge work, is by the appointment of a committee, whose duty it shall be to canvass the members of the Lodge for contributions in the way of speeches, readings, or

whatever else they may feel inclined to give, and present a programme of the same to the W. C. T. as soon as the order of the business is called. In the hands of an energetic and judicious committee this plan may be made to produce very beneficial results.

Every member should be invited to contribute towards the entertainment, according to his ability. The true secret of success in this part of our Lodge work consists in making all the members happy—so happy that they will be sure to come to every meeting that circumstances will permit; and to make them happy it is necessary that they should be made interested in all that is done—and how can they better be made so than by giving each his share of the work to do? Let *every* member then be asked urged if need be, to throw in his mite; then each one will feel that he has an interest in what is going on, and all will be benefitted by attendance at the meetings of the Lodge, and less likely to discontinue it or allow it to become irregular.

19. *Has any member anything to submit for the consideration of the Lodge at its next meeting?*—The language of this interrogatory sufficiently indicates its use.

20. *Closing the Lodge.*—The by-laws of the Lodge should indicate the hour at which the Lodge must under ordinary circumstances adjourn; and when the hour arrives the meeting should be closed. If urgent business requires that the meeting be prolonged, an extension of time must be moved before the hour of adjournment arrives—it cannot be moved after. It is bad policy, however, to prolong the meetings to a late hour; they are apt to become wearisome to the members, and have the reverse of a favorable influence on the community in which the Lodge is located.

21. *Motions, and how to deal with them.*—1. Motions brought before the Lodge (except motions to adopt reports, to postpone, to close debate, to take the previous question to divide, to lay on the table, to adjourn,) should be reduced to writing before being moved, and the presiding officer may refuse to entertain a motion not submitted in writing. 2. Every

motion must be seconded before it can be considered. 3. Before any motion regularly moved and seconded can be debated and voted upon it must be read from the chair, after which the presiding officer will ask, "Is the Lodge ready for the question?" when, if any member desires to speak on the subject he may do so, rising in his place for the purpose and respectfully addressing himself to the chair. Should no person desire to speak, the presiding officer shall rise to take the vote; and after he has risen it shall not be in order for any member to speak or move an amendment.

When a question is before the Lodge, the only motions in order shall be—1st, to adjourn; 2nd, the previous question; 3rd, to lay on the table; 4th, to postpone indefinitely; 5th, to postpone to a definite period; 6th, to refer; 7th, to divide, if the sense will admit of it; 8th, to amend, to take precedence as herein arranged.

The following motions shall be put to the Lodge without debate, viz:—1st, a motion to adjourn when to adjourn simply; 2nd, a motion to lay on the table; 3rd, a motion for the previous question; 4th, a motion to close debate; 5th, a motion to reconsider; 6th, a motion to read a paper; 7th, a motion to take up particular items of business; 8th, a question of order when not appealed from the decision of the W. C. T.; 9th, to divide.

When a motion contains several distinct propositions it is in order to move a division of the question, which being decided in the affirmative, the Lodge shall proceed to consider each proposition separately and in the order in which they occur in the motion.

At any time before the presiding officer has risen to put a motion to the Lodge it is in order to move an amendment. When desirable to do this, the amendment should be effected in one or more of three ways: 1, by inserting or adding certain words; 2, by striking out certain words; 3, by striking out certain words, and inserting or adding others. It may also be moved to amend the amendment, under the same conditions.

To move an amendment to an amendment to the amendment proposed to an original motion, is not in order; but after either amendment has been voted down, it is in order to move another amendment. When the vote is to be taken on any question to which one or more amendments have been proposed, the question shall first be taken on the last amendment, then on the first amendment, and last of all on the original motion. If the vote on an amendment to the amendment prevails, then the vote shall be taken on the amendment as thereby amended, and if that prevails also, then on the original motion as amended by the amendment, or the amended amendment; but the rejection of all amendments proposed does not necessarily imply the adoption of the original motion, and it is quite in order to vote down the original motion, after having similarly dealt with amendments offered.

When it is desired to end the discussion on any question, the proper manner of doing so is to move *that the debate do now close*, and this being agreed to, the presiding officer will immediately proceed to take the vote; and no further discussion can be allowed, unless after an amendment has been voted down another one shall be offered.

When a member moves that *the previous question be now taken*, and that motion prevails, the effect is to preclude all further debate, cut off all motions except pending amendments, and take the question immediately. When this motion has been moved all debate shall immediately cease and the question be taken in this form: '*Shall the main question be now put?*"

If it is desired to get rid of any motion or proposition without coming to a vote, that object may be effected by moving that it be *indefinitely postponed*. If such a motion prevails, then the matter to which it refers is dismissed from all further consideration, and cannot again be brought forward in the form in which it was then before the meeting.

When time to consider any proposition is desired, it should be gained by moving to *postpone* its considera-

tion to a specified time. When temporary delay only is desired, it is secured by moving that the matter *lie on the table*, the effect of which, if agreed to, is simply to hold the matter in abeyance until the Lodge is prepared to proceed with it.

Motions to fill blanks are to be treated as original motions. When any blank is to be filled by the names of persons, a vote shall be taken on the names in the order of their nomination; but when a blank is to be filled by any sum of money or time proposed, the question shall be first put on the largest sum and the most remote time.

22. *Debate.*—A member who has spoken to the main motion the number of times allowed by the rules of order, may, if he desires, speak the same number of times to each proposed amendment; but in doing so he should confine his remarks strictly to the amendment he professes to be speaking to, referring only to other amendments or the main motion in so far as doing so may be necessary or pertinent to the discussion of the amendment under consideration. A member may, however, be allowed to explain an actual misunderstanding.

Every member speaking to a question must address himself to the presiding officer, and not to any other person. In the same manner, all questions for information or explanations must be made to the presiding officer; and answers thereto will be addressed to him also.

When a member is called to order during debate, he shall take his seat until the point is determined.

When two or more members rise to speak at the same time, the presiding officer shall decide which is entitled to the floor.

23. *Adjournment.*—A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, except, 1st, when a member is in possession of the floor; 2nd, while the yeas and nays are being called; 3rd, when the members are voting; 4th, when it has been decided that the previous question shall be taken.

PART IV.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

27-28 *Victoria, Cap.* 140. *Assented to* 30*th June*, 1864.

The frequent demand for information concerning our Act of Incorporation induces us to print it in full, so that it may be in the hands of all. Every Lodge should be incorporated, as unless it is it can hold no property, nor transact any legal business in its own name. The proceedings necessary to become incorporated are simple. They are fully set forth in section 5 of the Act, and the two forms necessary will be found among others at the end of this work. The first of these is the certificate of the passing of the resolution in the Lodge authorizing incorporation; the second the Grand Lodge certificate of standing. The following is the Act:—

An Act to incorporate The Grand Temple and Subordinate Temples of the Independent Order of Good Templars of Canada.

Whereas, certain persons have associated themselves in this Province under the names of "The Grand Temple, and Subordinate Temples, of the Independent Order of Good Templars of Canada," and have represented, by petition, that in addition to the moral object which the association has in view, they are associated for the purpose of establishing a fund for the mutual

assistance and benefit of the members thereof, and of their families, in case of sickness, disability or death; and whereas, for the purpose of managing the necessary affairs of the said association, it is desirable that they should be incorporated. Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. John McWhinnie, John William Fergusson, M.D., Simeon Morrill, Hiram A. Crain, Peter W. Day, Stephen Wright, M. D., William Best, Jacob H. Burkholder, Judson W. Buck, Mungo Nasmith, Abner E. Van Norman, John R. Urquhart, Charles Taylor, Hugh Matheson, and James F. Wright, members of the Grand Temple of the Independent Order of Good Templars of Canada, and their successors, and such and so many other persons and parties as have become or shall become members thereof, shall be and are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of "The Grand Temple of the Independent Order of Good Templars of Canada," for the objects mentioned in the preamble.

2. It shall be lawful for the said corporation to acquire and hold such land and immoveable estate as may be necessary for the actual use and occupation of the said corporation; provided that the real estate to be held by the said Grand Temple shall at no time exceed in value the sum of thirty thousand dollars; and it shall be lawful for the said corporation to sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of the said property and estate as they may see fit.

3 It shall be lawful for the said corporation to appoint such members thereof as they may think proper, in such manner as they may by their by-laws provide, for the purpose of managing the funds and property of the said corporation, and to revoke such appointments and substitute others in their places as they may think expedient, and to demand and accept such security as they may from time to time think proper, from such parties, or from any other officers appointed by the

said corporation, for the performance of their respective duties, and to make, ordain and put in execution all such by-laws and rules as they may think necessary for the purposes aforesaid, not inconsistent with the laws of the Province.

4. Each Subordinate Temple of the order of the Independent Order of Good Templars now instituted, or that may hereafter become instituted within the Province of Canada, may, in the manner hereinafter specified, be and become a body politic and corporate, by the name, number and place of location by which it is or may be designated in the said Order; and each Subordinate Temple, upon so becoming incorporated, shall have all the powers and privileges conferred upon the Grand Temple of the Independent Order of Good Templars by the first section of this Act, for the sole purpose of managing their real and personal estate; provided the real estate to be held by such Subordinate Temple shall in no case exceed the value of fifteen thousand dollars, and shall be held for their own use and occupation only.

5. Each Subordinate Temple which may be desirous of becoming incorporated, shall and may, by a vote of two-thirds of its members present at any regular meeting (of the intention to propose which vote two weeks' notice at least shall be given in regular meeting of such Subordinate Temple by some member thereof in writing), decide to become so incorporated; and upon a copy of the vote of such decision, specifying the name, number and place of location of such Temple, and the names of not less than ten of the members of such Subordinate Temple, under the seal of the said Subordinate Temple, and signatures of its recording secretary and presiding officer, together with a certificate of the Grand Temple, under its corporate seal and the signatures of its presiding officer and secretary, that such Subordinate Temple is in full standing in the Order, being filed in the office of the registrar of the county in which such Temple is situated, the members of such Subordinate Temple, whose names

may be included in such vote as aforesaid, and their associates and successors, members of such Subordinate Temple, shall be and become from the time of filing such certificate as aforesaid with such registrar, a body politic and corporate as aforesaid, by the style or name, number and place of location of such Subordinate Temple.

6. It shall be lawful for the treasurer of each Subordinate Temple so incorporated, and he is hereby empowered from time to time, by and with the consent of such Subordinate Temple, to be testified in such manner as may be directed by their by-laws, to lay out and invest all such sum and sums of money as shall from time to time be collected and not required for the immediate exigencies of such Subordinate Temple, or mortgage on in public or other stock or funds, or in such other manner as such Subordinate Temple may deem best, and from time to time with the like consent to alter, sell and transfer such securities or funds respectively, and otherwise to reinvest or dispose of the same, and the certificate, bill of sale, deed or other instrument of transfer sale or discharge of such estate or funds, or security shall be made under the seal of such Subordinate Temple and signed by the treasurer and presiding officer of such Subordinate Temple, and all such investments shall be made and securities taken, and sales and transfers made, in the corporate name and capacity of such Subordinate Temple.

7. It shall be lawful for such Subordinate Temple, when so incorporated, to receive from the treasurer thereof, from time to time, in their corporate name, sufficient security by bond with one or more surety or sureties or otherwise, as such Subordinate Temple may deem expedient, for the faithful performance of his duty as such, and that he will well and truly account for, and pay and invest, from time to time, all such sums of money, funds or other property as may come to his hands or under his control, belonging to such Subordinate Temple as directed by such Subordinate Temple.

8. No member of any Subordinate Temple so incorporated shall have any power to assign or transfer to any person or persons whatsoever, any interest which he may have to or in the funds or property of such Subordinate Temple, but the same shall at all times be and remain under the control of such Subordinate Temple, and no property or stock of any kind, belonging to such incorporated Subordinate Temple shall be subject to the payment of the private debts of any of its members, not be liable to be taken in execution by any judgment-creditor against any individual members of such Subordinate Temple.

9. The property of each of the Subordinate Temples, when incorporated, shall alone be held responsible for the debts and engagements of the Subordinate Temple owning such property.

10. Upon the dissolution of any Subordinate Temple so incorporated, the property held by it at the time of its dissolution, after the payment of the debts and engagements of such Subordinate Temple, shall be disposed of, sold or conveyed, in such manner as the members present at any regular meeting when such dissolution shall have been determined upon by a two-third vote, may direct; and in case no disposition of the funds and property of such Subordinate Temple shall be made, then all such funds and property as such Subordinate Temple may be possessed of at the time of such dissolution shall be *ipso facto* vested in the Grand Temple aforesaid, to be by such Grand Temple applied, first to the debts of liabilities of such dissolved Subordinate Temple, and the balance (if any) in such manner as the said Grand Temple may deem best for the general interest of the Order in Canada.

11. If, at any time hereafter, any one or more of the Subordinate Temples shall become so far involved as to be unable to meet its engagements, then, and in such case, it shall and may be lawful for the said Grand Temple to enter into and upon and take possession of the property, both real and personal, of which the said

Subordinate Temple so becoming bankrupt shall be possessed, and the same and all debts owing to the said Subordinate Temple, and all liens and securities therefor, and all the rights of action of the said corporation for any goods or estate, real or personal, shall thenceforth and thereafter be and become vested in the members, trustees or officers appointed for the purpose of managing the real and personal estates and effects of the said Grand Temple, their successors and assigns, and upon so entering and taking possession of the said estates and effects of the Subordinate Temple, the said Grand Temple, so far as the said property shall extend, shall be liable for and subject to all debts and liabilities contracted by such Subordinate Temple in its incorporate capacity, and shall and may thenceforth substitute the names or name of such trustees or trustee or officers as aforesaid for the time being, and of their successors, in all actions then pending and in their own names or name bring and prosecute all such actions or action, suits or suit, as the said Subordinate Temple might otherwise have done, and may give such releases and such discharges as might have been given by the said Subordinate Temple, and may sell and convey all such property, both real and personal, as the said Subordinate Temple was possessed of or was entitled to at the time of such bankruptcy, and may give all such deeds as may be necessary for the proper conveyance of the same.

12. Nothing in this Act contained shall authorize the Grand Temple to hold real estate exceeding the aforesaid value of thirty thousand dollars for a longer period than may be reasonably necessary to allow of selling the same.

13. All Subordinate Temples that may become incorporated under the provisions of this Act, and the members thereof, shall from thenceforward be and become subject and amenable to the by-laws, rules and regulations of the Grand Temple of the Independent Order of Good Templars of Canada, and shall have and exercise all their powers and privileges under this Act,

subject to the said by laws, rules and regulations, and not otherwise.

14. When any member is expelled or suspended by any Subordinate Temple, or by the Grand Temple, or in case any member retires from such Subordinate Temple, the said member shall cease to have any interest or claim whatever upon the funds or property of such Subordinate Temple.

15. In case the Grand Temple declares the Charter of a Subordinate Temple forfeited, pursuant to the by-laws, rules and regulations of the said Grand Temple, such Subordinate Temple shall stand dissolved.

16. The said Grand Temple hereby incorporated shall present to the Governor and both Houses of the Provincial Parliament, within the first fifteen days of each session of the said Parliament, a return showing the amount of the real or other property held by the said Grand Temple and by each of the Subordinate Temples incorporated under the provisions of this Act, together with lists of the names of the managers, officers and members of the said Grand Temple and Subordinate Temples respectively.

17. This Act shall be deemed a Public Act.

PART V.

HISTORY.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

The organization now known as the Independent Order of Good Templars originated in the central part of the State of New York, in the year 1851. A temperance society calling itself by the general name of "Good Templars" sprang into existence sometime during this year, in Oneida County. Fourteen Lodges of this body were organized, the last one at Syracuse early in 1852. The society up to this time had no central organization or Grand Lodge, but a convention was held early in July for the purpose of forming one. At this convention the delegates from Lodge No. 14 disagreed with the man who had hitherto acted as head of the organization, and the convention siding with him, they, feeling themselves aggrieved, withdrew. At the next meeting of their Lodge (No. 14) they made their report, and their action was approved. One of the delegates then proposed to the Lodge that they should secede from the main body and establish themselves as the "Independent Order of Good Templars." The proposition was accepted; the Lodge declared its independence, and changed its number from 14 to 1. It had originally been named "Excelsior," and that name it retained after it discarded its first number. The motto of the Order, "Friendship, Love and Charity,"

was at the same time changed to what it has been eve since, "Faith, Hope and Charity." The leading spiri in this revolution, if such we may term it, Levrett E Coon, succeeded in enlisting some earnest friends o temperance in the new movement, by one whom Eureka Lodge No 2 was organized at Fayetteville on the 17th July, 1852, and by another Forest City Lodge No. 3, at Ithaca on the 24th of the same month. On the 17th of August, 1852, delegations from the three Lodges above named met in Syracuse to form a central organization or Grand Lodge. The new organization assumed the title of "Grand Lodge of I. O. of G. T."

It is a disputed point which Lodge first admitted females to membership, No. 1 and No. 3 each claiming the honor; but certain it is that between the time No. 1 proclaimed its independence in the early part of July, 1852, and the formation of the Grand Lodge on the 17th of the following month, they had been admitted to both of these Lodges; and in connection with this matter there is one fact which stands out clearly defined: that woman was, on the day of her first admission to the Lodges of the Independent Order of Good Templars, accorded equal rights and privileges with man; and it is within the bounds of strict truthfulness to say that the trust then confided to her care has not been abused.

Up to the end of 1852 the operations of the Order had been confined to two or three counties in the State of New York. But they were not to be thus circumscribed much longer. The year 1853 witnessed a surprising extension of boundaries. On the 15th of March the banner was unfurled in Ohio at Williamsport, Stark County. In April, at Athens, Bradford County, the Order made its first effort in the Keystone State—Keystone Lodge being the result. Far-off Iowa was the next State to offer an abiding place to the institution, the first Lodge being organized in Iowa City, Johnson County, during the month of July. Then Canada wheeled into line on the 23rd of October, when Harmony Lodge, No. 1, (or, as it was then known, No. 230,) was organized, followed closely afterwards by Elgin, No. 2, (then No. 231).

Here we quit the general history of the Order, and confine our remarks to its career in Canada. After its introduction to this country it lost no time in winning its way to the affections of the Canadian people, with whom it soon became a favorite. It soon took root; the soil seemed congenial, and it spread with such rapidity that on the 21st of November, 1854, thirty-two delegates, representing twenty-seven out of the fifty-four Lodges organized up to that time, met in the city of Hamilton for the purpose of forming a Grand Lodge for Canada The first officers of the Grand Lodge of Canada were Dr. W. I. A. Case, G. W. C. T., Hamilton; Jennie Nisbet, G. W. Coun., Paris; Dr. Rosebrugh, G. W. V T., Hamilton; J. W. Stone, G. W. Sec., Port Colborne; James L. Green, G. W. T., Waterford; Rev. W. McClure, G. W. Ch., Hamilton; E. V. Wilson, G. W. Marshal, Toronto; Anna Knil, G.W. D. Marshal, Paris; Helen Ferris, G. W. I. Guard, Hamilton; Edmund Yeigh, G. W. O. Guard, Burford. The estimated membership was 1,500.

Harmony Lodge No. 1, the pioneer of the Order in Canada, was organized on the 23rd day of Oct., 1853, in the village of Merrickville, followed soon afterwards by Elgin No. 2, at Easton's Corners. It must be a source of pride to these Lodges, as it certainly is to the Grand Lodge, that they the first organized in the jurisdiction still keep watch and ward in the citadels of the Order. We doubt if there be any other Grand Lodge of the same age which can boast that the original No. 1 of its jurisdiction is in working order. These Lodges have weathered the tempests of over twenty years, and been witnesses of and participators in the prosperity which has fallen to the lot of the institution in that time. No doubt, the circumstance of being the *first* Lodges in Canada has done much to sustain them in all these long years in the trials and difficulties through which they must have passed. But this as it may, they exist; and their watch-fires, though at times burning but dimly, have never been extinguished, nor their banners been allowed to trail in the dust. They stand to-day

as monuments of devotion to, and integrity in, the performance of duty; examples of steadfastness, to be emulated but not excelled by the most enthusiastic friends of the cause.

Pleasing as this thought may be, it is saddened by the recollection that of the fifty-four Lodges organized up to the 21st of November, 1854, and reported in operation then, all but four have surrendered their colors: Nos 1, 2, 9, and 40. One by one have these gallant bands seen their companions in arms forsake the standard or weary of the struggle and withdraw from it, until even they have at times felt discouraged and been disposed to purchase ease and peace at the expense of principle. But from some cause or other, just at the critical moment, they appear to have done as the famed Nelson did on a memorable occasion, put the glass to the blind eye so as not to see the signal of retreat, and won the victories their weaker companions despaired of winning.

The organization of a Grand Lodge seemed to give the Order fresh impetus. New Lodges sprang rapidly into existence; we have sometimes been inclined to think, too rapidly to have much vitality or permanence. And, indeed, this was the case with many of them; for after the first flush of novelty had passed off they began to languish and even to die. Fortunately for the good name of the institution, this state of affairs did not continue long, and the year 1857 found it once more on the highway to success. At the May session of this year we find on the roll the names of 171 Lodges; but the whole of that number were not in working order. Indeed, it has been the case ever since, that the roll has had many more Lodges on it than were actually working. The membership at this time was 6 183.

The year 1858-9 witnessed some very exciting times in our Order in Canada; and doubtless they will be remembered by some of the older members for years to come. It was during the first of these years that the troubles arose which culminated in the separation from

our organization of that body which has since divided itself into the British American Order of Good Templars and the Order of British Templars. Whether there were any real grounds or not for these unfortunate differences is needless to discuss now: the chief actors in them have nearly all passed from the ranks of both parties, and the Good Templars of to-day know nothing of the disturbing causes of 1858, and care less; they are recognizing in the great social and moral work in which they are engaged higher claims upon their energies than can be created by strife about forms and methods of internal operation, and they are now seen working harmoniously side by side in the common cause of humanity—the only difference between them, that of name; the only strife, an honest emulation to see which will accomplish the greatest good. So may it always continue to be.

In 1858 an effort was made to obtain an Act of Incorporation for the Order in Canada, but for some reason or other it had to be abandoned.

Prolific of good, as well as of evil, this year gave birth to an effort in the direction of gathering into our fold the young of the country and training them in the principles and practice of total abstinence. For this purpose Bands of Hope were formed. The movement prospered for a season, and did much good; but after a variable career extending to 1870, it surrendered its place in the affections of the Grand Lodge to the Cold Water Templars, who in turn were supplanted by the Juvenile Templars in 1874.

At this period in the history, of our Order (1858), it was flourishing. In the seventeen months between May 1857, and October 1858, its membership advanced from 6,183 to 13,877. But its troubles were not at an end; it had yet to encounter difficulties and reverses of serious character, the effect of which on its membership will be apparent on consulting the table given at the end of this sketch of the number of members reported at each annual meeting from 1854 to 1874.

Financial difficulties began to loom up in the year

1859, reaching their culminant at the close of 1861, at which time the Grand Lodge was upwards of $800 in debt. Judicious management freed it of this incubus by the close of the year 1863. Thenceforward it prospered.

In 1860 an effort, which was partially successful, was made to extend the Order to Lower Canada, (now the Province of Quebec) but not much progress was made there until some three years later. It is now one of the most flourishing sections of the Order.

In 1862 the Lecture Fund system, by which so much has been done to build up the Order, was first established. A move was made this year to abolish the useless semi-annual sessions, but not until 1864 was the last of them seen.

In 1863 the Order was planted in Prince Edward Island, where a Grand Lodge was formed early in 1864. That Grand Lodge almost immediately afterwards secured an Act of Incorporation, and has since wielded a powerful influence in the colony. A little later our standard was unfurled in Nova Scotia, where also a Grand Lodge was soon formed to take a foremost place in the temperance ranks in that Province.

The year 1864 should, perhaps, be called the red-letter year in our history, for in it we succeeded after a hard struggle in obtaining an Act of Incorporation, thereby securing a legal standing in the country, a circumstance which has since been the means of saving us money.

The Annual Session of the Grand Lodge in 1864 was about as largely attended as any ever held, as it was the longest. It commenced on Tuesday morning and lasted until Saturday morning, the evening sessions on two occasions continuing through the whole night, as those who were there and took part in the business will well remember. The Committee on the state of the Order, in reviewing the work of the year, reported that it had been "marked by unprecedented progress." The system of paid auditors was inaugurated at this session.

In 1866, the Grand Lodge adopted the system of

District Degree Temples, and framed a constitution for their guidance. The action was, however, rescinded in 1867, since which time the working of Degree Temples has been comparatively neglected.

In 1867, the Grand Lodge took steps to secure the co-operation of kindred organizations in petitioning the Assembly of Ontario against a measure looking to an enlargement of the privileges to be enjoyed by liquor sellers, being brought forward by the then powerful and notorious "Licensed Victuallers' Association." The result of this action was that the numerous and largely signed petitions of the temperance people made such an impression on the House, that the Victuallers had to withdraw their measure. An advantage was then gained, which, had it been properly followed up, would have secured us a much stronger hold upon public sentiment than we possess. Steps were also taken this year to secure a more general co-operation on the part of the clergy of the Province, not without beneficial results.

From 1864 down to 1868 fortune smiled on the Order; new fields of labor were opened up, and old ones improved. Numerically and financially we prospered. But in that year an unfortunate circumstance emptied our treasury, and for a time crippled our energies. Judicious management and economy for a couple of years, however, rescued us from peril, and started us once more on the highway to success.

At the session of 1870, the Grand Lodge recognizing the importance of having an established newspaper organ to represent its principles, adopted the *Canada Casket*, and that journal has since continued in that relation, an able and energetic exponent of the principles of the Order, and of the cause of temperance.

The session of 1871 provided for the better representation of weak Lodges, by extending the number which one Representative might, under certain conditions represent. The effect of this legislation was apparent at the session of 1872, by the increased number of votes cast, but in a more marked degree at those of 1873 and 1874.

A futile attempt was made at the session of 1872 to secure from the Grand Lodge a constitution for County Lodges. The attempt was renewed in 1873, but was again unsuccessful.

In 1873 the Grand Lodge made a recommendation that all Subordinate Lodges should add to their Standing Committees, a Visiting Committee and a Programme Committee, the former to look after members negligent in their attendance or payment of dues, and the latter to prepare suitable entertainments for the "good of the Order." Where this recommendation has been faithfully carried out, it has been found to produce most beneficial results.

On the first of July, 1874, the representatives of Lodges in the Province of Quebec, theretofore a portion of the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Canada, met in Montreal, and formed the Grand Lodge of Quebec, with 92 Lodges, and 4,844 members, and with the best wishes and cordial assistance of the present body. The first officers were: Rev. C. P. Mallory, Huntingville, G. W. C. T; Geo. D. Baker, Dunham, G. W. C.; Alex. Morrison, Montreal, G.W.V. T.; Daniel Rose, Montreal, G. W. S; James Boutelle, Danville, G W. T.; Rev. W. Adams, Marbleton, G. W. Ch.; G. L. Kemp, Dunham, G. W. M.; Kate Henry, Montreal, G. W. Guard; Chas. Boon, Montreal, G.W. Sentinel; W. E. Jordan, Montreal. P. G. W. C. T. The long and intimate association of the members of the Order in the two Provinces, will doubtless lead to the most harmonious relations between the two Grand Lodges, and every recurring session of each be graced by the presence of members of the other, to renew the ties of fraternity existing between the membership of both.

At the session of 1874, a constitution was given to District or County Lodges, and those bodies placed on a permanent basis. The Juvenile Templar organization was also adopted, and a Grand Superintendent for that branch of our work added to the official list. The name "Temple" was dropped, and "Lodge" substituted.

The space at his command has of necessity compelled

the compiler of the foregoing to be brief, and forced him to omit mention of many interesting if not important facts in connection with the history and progress of the Order in Canada which have come under his notice in examining records and consulting members intimately associated with the early struggles of the institution. Some of the facts given have not been obtained without difficulty; and the experience gained in getting hold of them has taught the writer that the great mass of our membership know but little, if anything at all, of the early history of the institution to which they belong, and that that history, unless speedily rescued from the gloom and doubt which appears now to surround it, will sink into oblivion. This should not be; for the credit of the Order it ought to be prevented.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MEMBERSHIP REPORTED AT EACH ANNUAL SESSION.

1854	1,500	1865	14,709
1855	4,668	1866	17,364
1856	5,900	1867	20,674
1857	6,187	1868	21,182
1858	13,877	1869	22,182
1859	18,672	1870	20,000
1860	19,989	1871	22,120
1861	15,679	1872	25,270
1862	14,952	1873	33,918
1863	12,046	1874	*34,531
1864	13,344		

* This includes the Province of Ontario only; all the previous returns include both Ontario and Quebec.

PART VI.

FORMS.

DEDICATION OF HALLS.

[At the hour appointed the officers and members shall assemble, clothed in the regalia of the Order; the officers occupying the stations of their respective offices. The person acting as Worthy Chief Templar shall occupy the Chair, but the services of dedication may be under the direction of the Grand Worthy Chief Templar or Deputy, who may occupy the seat of the Past Worthy Chief Templar for the occasion. The altar shall be placed in the centre of the hall, with an open Bible resting upon it, and a small table shall stand near the altar, on the side towards the station of the Worthy Vice Templar, containing a pitcher of water and goblets.]

[The meeting will be called to order by the presiding officer, and the exercises commenced by singing the following ode:]

OPENING ODE.

(*Air*—"*Bonny Doon.*")

In Thy great name, O God of Love,
We gladly gather here to-night;
Send down Thy blessing from above,
To aid us as we act aright.

O may this Temple ever be
  Sacred to Temp'rance—holy cause;
And may we here in harmony
  For aye sustain our cherished laws.

May each refuse to speak a word
  That e'er shall give another pain;
Here no dissensions shall be heard,
  But Faith, Hope, Charity, shall reign.

Here let us pledge ourselves anew
  Never to touch the cup of death;
Let what will come, we will be true
  And faithful to our latest breath.

[During the singing of the ode, the officers and members will gather around the altar in the following order, viz:

The Grand Worthy Chief Templar, Worthy Chief Templar, Worthy Vice Templar and Worthy Chaplain will approach from their chairs and take positions on each of the four sides of the altar; the remaining officers will form a circle outside of them, and the members will form one or more circles outside, joining hands.]

G. W. C. T.—Brothers and Sisters,—We have assembled on this occasion to sacredly dedicate this place to the cause of Total Abstinence. The ceremonies which we are called upon to perform are sanctioned as sacred customs among the time-honored usages of the past. The sanctuaries of Religion, of Patriotism and of Learning have ever been dedicated with solemn and impressive rites to the purposes of their erection; and we, associated to promote one of the noblest enterprises of humanity, and united by mystic ties in fraternal bonds, claim that our sanctuaries should be consecrated to the noble objects of our mission with songs of vocal melody and the prayers and blessings of the good and true.

BROTHERS AND SISTERS,—Here within these walls we raise our sacred altar and consecrate it to the glorious purposes of our noble institution; here may FAITH inspire in the eternal principles of truth and justice; here may HOPE sanctify the holiest aspirations of the soul; here may CHARITY teach her noblest lessons of love; and here may the sublime principles of our Order find a home in the hearts of all, and inspire those fraternal feelings that shall render our mission forever glorious.

W. V. T.—(*Filling a goblet with water.*)—Best and purest of all earthly beverages! God's best gift to man! proclaiming His power and majesty in the thunders of the mighty cataract; His gentle love in the melodious murmur of the mountain stream, and His glory in the radiant beauty of the over-arching rainbow; thy glorious manifestations throughout the wide domain of nature teach us the holiest lessons of duty to ourselves, to our race, and to our Creator.—(*Presents the goblet to the G. W. C. T.*)

G. W. C. T.—(*Holding the goblet in his hand.*)—Here, then, in the name of the INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS, with this beautiful symbol of spotless purity, do I now dedicate this place to the sacred purposes of our Institution (*sprinkles upon the floor*); and may the angels of FAITH, HOPE and CHARITY here plead the story of their mission, until our gleaming banners shall proclaim to a ransomed world the noble triumphs of our cause.

W. C. T.—The Chaplain will invoke the Divine blessing upon the services of the occasion.

PRAYER.

W. Ch.—Creator of the Universe and all its glories: we approach Thee on this occasion with joyful hearts and songs of praise, to beseech Thy continued blessing on this crusade against the withering and blasting curse of intemperance. Grant, O Lord, that this Order may become a mighty instrument in Thy hands for the

accomplishment of this great enterprise. May these ceremonies, and the exalted truths which they teach, leave a lasting impression on the minds of all; and may the recollection of this scene be sanctified in their memories as the hour when a noble Temple was consecrated as a sacred shelter for the altars of FAITH, HOPE and CHARITY. May the lessons which they shall teach in this sanctuary kindle the fires of a lofty inspiration and zeal, that shall raise up the proudest monuments of glory to the principles of this Institution. Grant this our petition, O Lord, and Thine shall be the praise and glory forever.—AMEN.

W. C. T.—We will now unite in singing the Dedication

ODE.

(*Air*—"*Auld Lang Syne.*")

With joy, O Lord, we dedicate
  Our Temple now to Thee,
And crave Thy blessing when we meet
  In Faith, Hope, Charity.

Here may the star of Temp'rance beam
  A light along our way,
And all our hearts united seem
  In Faith, Hope, Charity.

From bondage of King Alcohol
  May all our band be free,
And every heart beat, in this Hall,
  For Faith, Hope, Charity.

May peace her white wings fold above
  The band that oft may be
Here gathered in the bond of love—
  Of Faith, Hope, Charity.

[The Dedication service having been ended, an Oration may be delivered, or such other exercises engaged in as may have been previously decided upon.]

BURIAL SERVICE.

[On the death of a member the W. C. T. shall cause the members to be notified to assemble for the purpose of attending the funeral. At the hour appointed the members will meet at the Hall and march in procession to the residence of the deceased, thence to the place of interment. The procession shall form in the following order :]

W. Marshal and Deputy
with wands.
First Degree Members in couples.
Second " " "
Third " " "
W. I. G. and W. O. G.
W. F. S. and W. T.
W. S. and W. A. S.
Supporters of W. C. T.
W. C. T. and W. V. T.
P. W. C. T. and W. Chap.

Bearers. HEARSE. Bearers.

[The procession thus formed shall precede the coffin to the graveyard, when the procession shall open out, and allow the coffin to pass up the centre, and closing after it, arrive at the grave in reverse order.]

[After the performance of such religious ceremonies as may be desired by the friends of the deceased, the Burial Service of the Order will commence by singing the following funeral ode.]

FUNERAL ODE.

(*Air.*—"*Pleyel's Hymn.*")

Brother, by thine open tomb,
Thinking of thy lonely home,
Tears must fall that thou no more
Enterest at the Temple door.

He who came our souls to save,
Robb'd of victory the grave;
He whose praise the ransom'd sing,
Hath from death removed the sting.

Death, God's loving call shall be—
When in Faith, Hope, Charity,
Waits the trusting soul to go,
Where life's river e'er shall flow.

Brother, by thine open tomb,
Thinking of thy future home,
Christ subdued our spirit's grief,
Jesus brings us sweet relief.

[During the singing the members will form around the grave in the following order:—W. C. T. at the head of the grave, the W. Ch. at the foot of the grave, with the other officers in equal numbers on both sides of the grave, and the members will form a circle outside, joining hands.]

W. Ch.—"Man that is born of woman is of few days and full of trouble. He cometh forth like a flower and is cut down."

W. C. T.—"If a man die shall he live again?"

W. Ch.—The Saviour of the world hath proclaimed of himself, "I am the resurrection and the life, he that believeth in me, though he were dead yet shall he live, and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die."

"They which shall be accounted worthy to obtain that world, and the resurection from the dead, neither can die any more, for they are equal unto the angels, and are the children of God, being the children of the resurrection. For he is not a God of the dead, but of the living, for all live unto Him."

He said also to his beloved disciples, "Write, blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth. Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them."

W. C. T.—Brothers and Sisters—We have gathered here on this solemn and mournful occasion to offer our last respect to the memory of our departed *brother*. *His* form is before us now, still and motionless in the cold embrace of death, and the open grave proclaims the triumph of the dread messenger over mortality.

The home that sheltered, the fireside altars that *he* loved, will echo to *his* voice no more; the dearest of *his* kindred have gazed for the last time upon those well-known features, and the burning tears and bitter wail of the stricken mourner proclaim the story of *his* worth where love sanctified *his* daily life and labors. Tears are sacred here, for Jesus wept at the grave of Lazarus, and, sympathizing with them in their hour of agonizing sorrow, we will mourn, for *he* was our *brother*.

The throbbing heart that beat responsive to the claims of humanity, the pure affections that inspired *his* energies with noble impulses, and the earnest tones that pleaded so fervently for the triumph of our mission, all are hushed and silent forever. No more shall we gaze on the genial smile that banished clouds of care; no more clasp *his* hand of welcome; no more respond to *his* fraternal signal, and no more behold *him* in that happy circle that surrounds the consecrated altars reared in the name of Faith, Hope and Charity. *He* is dead, and we are here to consign this cold and lifeless form of clay to its kindred dust. But, my friends, here in the midst of our sorrow, with our hearts heavy with grief, we have a blessed consolation; a consolation for the stricken mourner; a consolation for you and me that claimed *him* as a *brother*. We know that *his* spirit lives, and by the memory of the virtues that graced *his* life, the noble resolutions that inspired *his* actions, the exalted principles that *he* daily practiced, and *his* fidelity to the solemn vows *he* has taken, and above all *his* trust in a mighty Saviour, we know that *he* will rise to that lofty Temple in the skies, "not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

Brothers and Sisters.—Let this spot become hallowed in our memories; sacred in our thoughts; to which we

may often turn our wandering steps, away from the strife of the busy world, and in communion with the pure and bright examples which the remembrance of the honored dead invokes, renew our solemn vows and obligations.

PRAYER.

W. Ch.—Almighty God, King and Ruler of the Universe, we bow before Thee on this solemn occasion, to crave Thy blessings in this hour of affliction. May Thy glorious promises reach the sorrowing hearts of stricken mourners, and teach the lessons of peace and consolation that proclaim the Christian's hope and resignation.

Bless this band of brothers *and sisters* who have assembled here to pay a last tribute of respect to the memory of one they loved.

Here, surrounding his lifeless form, may they resolve to look to Thee for counsel amid all the vicissitudes of life, and for that strength which shall sustain them in the good cause that has invoked the fraternal bonds of their union. O Father of Heaven, bless the hope that this may become a consecrated spot, where affection may plant her fairest, sweetest flowers. May the endearing ties that bound us to our *brother* often lead us here, and in communion with the purest lessons of *his* life, may the fragrance of the summer blossoms ascend to Thy throne mingled with our hopes and prayers.

Teach us thus, O Lord, and Thine shall be the power and glory forever.—AMEN.

[While the grave is being closed, the members may unite in singing the following ode :]

ODE.

(*Air*,—"*Mount Vernon.*")

Farewell *brother!* We shall miss thee
When our Templar band shall meet;
And shall sigh in vain to greet thee
When we hold communion sweet.

Farewell, *brother*, tears are falling,
That thou from our paths must go;
But our God in love is calling—
Would we bid thee stay? oh, no!

Brother, with a hymn of parting,
We to earth commit thy dust;
And, while tears and sighs are starting,
Think of thee with holy trust.

Jesus, one by one, will call us
Up to God's own Temple fair;
Oh! whatever ills befall us,
May we meet thee, *brother*, there.

[At the conclusion the procession will re-form in the same order as at first, and return to the Hall.]

FORM FOR RECEIVING VISITORS IN SUBORDINATE LODGES.

[When any Provincial Deputy or an officer of the Grand Lodge—except the G. W. C. T.—is visiting a Lodge, the W. C. T. should direct the W. M. to introduce the visitor. The W. M. gives his arm to the visitor, and makes three loud raps at the inner door.]

* * * * *

[The W. M. and visitor proceed to the centre of the Lodge, where they salute the W. C. T. with the salutation of the Degree in which the Lodge is working.]

W. M.—W. C. T., it is with pleasure I introduce to you Brother..... of....., [here state the visitor's office and rank.]

W. C. T.—Brother....., we are glad to have you with us this evening. Feeling grateful for this pleasure, we invite you to a seat with us.

[The W. M. then conducts the visitor to the seat of the L. H. S.]

* * * * *

[If the visitor be the G. W. C. T. of another jurisdiction, or an officer of the R. W. G. L., he should be introduced by the P. W. C. T. in the above form, and conducted to the seat of the R. H. S. If the G.W. C. T or R. W. Grand Templar visits a Lodge in his own jurisdiction he should be introduced by the P. W. C. T. with four loud raps at the inner door, which is thrown wide open.]

[Sing ode of welcome. As they approach the W. C. T. the W. C. T. salutes his superior.]

P. W. C. T.—W. C. T, it is with no common degree of pleasure I present to you, and through you to this Lodge, our Chief and head of our Order, Brother....., the G. W. C. T. of this jurisdiction [or R. W. Grand Templar of the Order, as the case may be.]

W. C. T.—Welcome, yes welcome to this Lodge.

W. V. T.—Welcome; we shall feel stronger for your presence here.

W. Ch.—Welcome; the blessing of God rest upon you and your visit here.

[The P. W. C. T. leads him to the W. C. T., when they shake hands]

W. C. T.—With heartfelt joy we give you the highest seat in our Lodge.

* * * * *

[The W. C. T. then takes the seat of the R. H. S, as he should always do when he vacates his seat for another.]

[Delegations from sister Lodges may be introduced by the W. M. in the same form as Provincial Deputies or officers of the Grand Lodge, except giving them seats where most convenient in the room. If there is a W. C. T. in the delegation, the acting W. C. T. can, if he desires, invite him to preside. It is always a mark of respect to extend such an invitation to a visiting W. C. T., or P. W. C. T.]

FORM OF RECEIVING CARD MEMBERS.

[A member admitted by card should be introduced by the W. M., passing the W. I. G. and P. W. C. T. with the ordinary ceremonies, and take position in front of the W. C. T.]

W. M.—W. C. T., I have the pleasure of introducing to you *Brother*....., who having sought admission to this Lodge upon *his* clearance card, has been regularly elected, and now desires to be admitted to all the privileges of membership.

* * * * *

W. C. T.—With pleasure we welcome you to become a member of our Lodge. You have already enjoyed the satisfaction of connection with this organization, and given your influence in the great temperance reform. We trust your membership with us may be as pleasant and profitable as it was with the sister Lodge from which you have brought your card, now deposited with us; and now as you take your seat to participate with us in our deliberations, we extend to you our fraternal greetings.

* * * * *

[The W. M. will then accompany the member to the desk of the W. F. S. to sign the constitution, after which to some vacant seat, when the Lodge resumes business in regular order.]

Certificate for Members of Lodges Forfeiting Charters.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

Grand Lodge of Canada, to whom it may concern:

Whereas, ...Lodge, No...., located in....., under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, hath [*surrendered*, or as the case may be] its charter; of which

Lodge ....., whose signature appears in the margin in *his* own handwriting, was a member in good standing at the time of dissolution, as appears from the recommendation of the D. G. W. C. T. for the county in which said Lodge was located.

Know ye, that in accordance with the provisions of the constitution of said Grand Lodge, and the usages of our Order, we have granted the said.....this certificate, and recommend *him* to the due regards of all members of this Order.

Witness the hand of our Grand Worthy Secretary, and seal of our Grand Lodge, this....

[Seal.] .....day of....., 18....

.....G.W.S.

Certificate from Subordinate Lodge to Secure Incorporation.

Be it remembered, that at a regular meeting of..... Temple, No...., of the Independent Order of Good Templars of Canada, held at.....in the County of.....in the Province of Ontario, on the .....day of.....one thousand eight hundred and....., at which the undersigned members were present, the following resolution, of which two weeks' notice had been given, was regularly voted upon and was adopted, that is to say,

"*Resolved*—That this Temple become incorporated under the Act 27-28 Victoria, cap. 140, intituled 'An Act to incorporate the Grand Temple and Subordinate Temples of the Independent Order of Good Templars of Canada;' and that the officers thereof be and they are hereby instructed to file with the County Registrar a copy of this resolution, together with the necessary certificate from the Grand Temple."

[Signatures of members present.]

We hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of a resolution passed at the regular meeting of the said ..... Temple, No...., held on the day and date above mentioned.

Witness our hands, and the seal of our Temple,
[Seal.] this.....day of....., 18....
.....W. C. T.
.....W. S.

Certificate from Grand Lodge to Accompany Foregoing.

GRAND TEMPLE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS, CANADA.

This may certify that..... ....Temple, No.....
located in the Township of .. .., County of
..... is in good and regular standing in the Order of Good Templars, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Temple of Canada, and is recognized and acknowledged by the name and number above mentioned. In witness whereof we have caused this to be signed by our G. W. C. T. or Presiding Officer and Secretary, and our corporate seal to be attached at the city of Hamilton, this.....day of....., 18....
.....President.
.....Secretary.

Application for Charter.

To the Grand Worthy Chief Templar, I. O. G. T.:

The undersigned inhabitants of.....
believing the Independent Order of Good Templars well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Lodge of the I. O. of G. T. of Canada, to grant them a charter to open a Lodge, to be called.....Lodge No...., to be located in..... ....
and under your jurisdiction. We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Lodge.

Enclosed is the Charter fee, $9.

Names of applicants. | Names of applicants.

[Applications to open new Lodges should be signed by nine persons or more, in good standing in the community, and sent free of postage to the Grand Worthy Secretary.]

Certificate for Degrees.

.....Lodge No....I. O. G. T. months a member of this Lodge, and is entitled to receive the Degrees.

.....W. S.

[Date.]

Charge for Violation.

To.....Lodge No..of the I. O. G. T.:

I hereby charge *Brother*.....a member of this Lodge, with having violated Article 2 of our constitution, (or *his* obligation,) and pray that a Committee of Investigation may be appointed.

Yours in F., H. & C.

.....

[Date.] *A member of Lodge No.*

Notification to Accused.

To.....a member of.....
Lodge No , I. O. of G. T. of Canada:

You are hereby required to appear before the undersigned committee, at.....on the .....day of.... ...18.., at..... o'clock....M., and make answer to the charge annexed to this summons, herewith served on you; and in case you shall make default, you will be reported to

the Lodge as guilty of contempt, and will incur expulsion therefrom unless a satisfactory excuse is rendered.

Yours in F. H. & C.

.....
.....
.....
} *Committee.*

Dated the....day of.....18..

Notification to Accuser.

.....*Lodge No....I.O.G.T.*

To.....:

You are hereby notified that the committee appointed to investigate the charge preferred by you against .....will meet in.....at .. ..o'clock....M., on.....the.....day of ... .18...., at which time and place you are required to appear and produce evidence to sustain the said charge; and herein fail not.

Yours in F., H. & C,

.....
.....
.....
} *Committee or Chairman.*

Dated this .. day of....., 18....

[Notice of time and place of trial should be served upon the accused and accuser, if personally, at least two days previous to trial, or, if by mail, at least ten days previous. All members of the committee must be present at the trial.]

Committee's Report.

.....*Lodge No....I. O. G. T., Canada.*

To the W. C. T., Officers and Members:

The Committee appointed to investigate the charge against.....preferred by.....have attended to that duty, and beg to report the following resolutions for adoption:

Resolved, That we find.....guilty (or *not guilty*, as the case may be) of.....

Resolved, That.....be expelled (or otherwise, as the Committee may wish to report).

Submitted in F., H. & C.

.....
.....
.....
} *Committee.*

[Date.]

[The proceedings of all committees on trial must be reduced to writing, and if called for, read in open Lodge.]

Final Notification to accused.

.....*Lodge No*...., *I. O. G. T.*

To.....:

You are hereby notified that the committee appointed to investigate the charge against you, have reported to the Lodge as follows:

(Here give the resolutions.)

This report (here state action of Lodge on report) and you are (if required to appear for reinstatement, or otherwise, state fact).

Yours in F. H. & C.

(Seal.) .....W. S.

Dated this.....day of.....18..

Appeal.

To the W. C. T., Officers and Members of.....

Lodge No....*I. O. G. T. Canada.*

I hereby appeal from the decision of.....

.....in regard (state action appealed from) to the

.....

(Signed) .....

(Date.)

[See rules of appeal under head of "Appeal."]

Representative's Certificate.

To the Grand Lodge of the I. O. G. T.

This is to certify that P. W. C. T., (W. C. T., P. W. V. T., as the case may be) who has taken the Third Degree, has been elected a.....Representative to represent.....Lodge, No....in the Grand Lodge of Canada.

In virtue whereof, we have caused this to be signed by our Worthy Chief Templar and Worthy Secretary, and the Seal of the Lodge to be attached, this.....day of.....18..

(Seal.)

.....W. C. T.

.....W. S.

Visitor's Certificate.

To the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T.:

This certifies that P. W. C. T. (or, as the case may be).....has attained the rank hereby indicated, and is at present time in good standing of this Lodge.

In witness whereof, we have caused this to be signed by our Worthy Chief Templar and Worthy Secretary, and the Seal of the Lodge to be attached, this.....day of.....18..

(Seal.)

.....W. C. T.

.....W. S.

Lodge Deputy's Certificate.

To the Grand Worthy Chief Templar, I. O. G. T.

This certifies that P. W. C. T. (or as the case may be).....has this.....day of .....18....been duly elected Lodge Deputy

of.....Lodge, No.... *He* has taken the Third Degree, and we beg leave to recommend *him* as a fit and proper person to fill said office.

In witness whereof, we have caused this to be signed by our W. C. T., and W. S. and (Seal. the Seal of our Lodge to be attached.

.....W. C. T.

.....W. S.

Treasurer's Bond.

Know all Men by these Presents, That we,..... are held and firmly bound unto.....W. C. T. of .....Lodge, No....., and to his successors, for the benefit of the Lodge aforesaid, in the sum of..... .....Dollars, to be paid to the said W. C. Templar, or to his successors in Office, or to his or their executors, administrators or assigns; For which payment, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves and our heirs, executors, administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals, and dated the.....day of.... A. D., 18 .

The condition of this obligation is such that if the above bounden.....who has been elected Treasurer of.....Lodge, No.....of Good Templars, in the Province of....., ..heirs, executors or administrators, shall and do well and truly pay all orders drawn on....by the W. C. Templar, attested by the Worthy Secretary, and none others; and receive all moneys of the Lodge, and hold the same until the expiration of ....term, unless otherwise ordered by the Lodge, and keep a full and correct account of all moneys received and expended, and deliver up, when legally called upon, all moneys, books, papers and other property of the Lodge, to....successors in office, or to whom the Lodge may specially appoint, and perform such other duties as may be required of....by the Lodge or....charge,

without fraud or delay, then the foregoing obligation to be void; otherwise to remain in full force and return.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of } .....

On reading the above Bond in open Lodge, it was resolved, on motion, that the Lodge do approve of the within named.....obliger, as surety in the within Bond.

[Seal.] I certify that the foregoing resolution was passed at a regular meeting, held at the Lodge room of .....Lodge No.....on the.....day of.....18 .

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed the Seal of the Lodge, this.....day of.....A. D. 18 , and subscribed my name hereto.

.....W. S.

Proposition for Membership.

W. C. T., Officers and Members.....Lodge No.... I. O. of G. T.

I recommend.....a resident of.....as worthy to become a member of this Lodge. Has been made acquainted with our usages, and is in all respects qualified for membership in our Order.

Committee report

.....
.....
.....

Committee

.....

Dated.....18

Order on Treasurer.

$.....Lodge No.....I. O. of G. T.....18 .

Treasurer of.....Lodge. Pay to the order of .....,.....Dollars, as voted by the Lodge.

.....W. S. .....W. C. T.

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..members making, buying or selling prohibited beverages for accommodation of friends, violate	6	51
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SUBJECT.	SEC.	PGE.
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..forfeit charters by holding dancing parties.	30	68
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